Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. XIII.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

HELD IN THE YEARS 1867 AND 1868,

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

PUBLISHED, BY AUTHORITY.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th April 1867, No. 2,200.

Read again letter from the Collector of Madras, dated 5th March 1867, No. 49, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th March 1867, No. 1,497.

Read also letter from the Collector of Madras, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated on Circuit at Trivallur, 16th March 1867, No. 57.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 11th instant, No. 1,497, I have the honor to state that there are no passed Salt Candidates in this district, and that, therefore, if the Board still disapprove the appointing either of Mr. Smith's nominees, the only alternative will be to advertise for passed candidates from other districts.

As the Board's authority is limited under Government Order, dated 9th September 1865, No. 2,167, to sanctioning nominations of unpassed persons to officiate for six months, the letters above recorded will be submitted to Government, with the Board's recommendation that the nomination of Annasawmy Pillay and Mahomed Yacoob to be Superintendents of the Vadasamanjay and Vallen Salt Stations, respectively, may be sanctioned on the condition of their passing the test at the next examination. It will be observed that these persons, though not qualified under the Examination Rules, are of some experience in the Salt Department.

2. The Board suggest that, in order to obviate frequent references to Government, they be authorised to sanction the employment of persons not qualified under the Examination Rules, on the condition of passing at the first examination that occurs after their nomination, when good cause is shown for the indulgence, and that such sanction be held to have effect until the result of the examination may be published.

ORDER THEREON, 16th April 1867, No. 884.

The proposed appointments are sanctioned on the condition stated. In extension of the order empowering the Board to sanction the temporary employment of unpassed candidates for periods not exceeding six months, the Government authorise them to make such arrangements, on good cause shown, to stand in each case until the results of the next ensuing examination are published.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, in the Revenue Department, dated 27th April 1867, No. 951.

From the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 16th April 1867, No. 2,432.

With reference to the Government Order, dated 22nd March 1867, No. 694, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to observe that the Village, Talook, and Salt Manuals are now under revision, and that consequently their re-publication in their present form would tend to mislead, as many portions of them are now obsolete.

Communicated to the Judicial Department, with reference to G. O., dated 16th March 1867, No. 450, of that Department.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

ORDER THEREON, 6th May 1867, No. 718.

Communicated to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and to S. Parthasarathy Chetty.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Acting Principal Sudder Ameen of Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Tanjore, 4th April 1867, No. 177.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, for the consideration and orders of Government, translation of a petition presented to me by Seshier, a Vakeel in the District Moonsiff's Court of Tanjore, requesting that an application may be made for authority of Government to enable him to appear and pass in the vernacular at the approaching Special Test Examination, agreeably to the Notification published at page 3 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 3rd January 1866.

2. The applicant has served as a Pleader for nearly ten years, and it appears that, in 1865, he has passed the Special Test Examination, II A, Criminal, Judicial, Higher Grade, being one of the successful candidates published in the *Supplement* to the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1866, and that he has yet to appear for the Judicial Civil Higher Grade, to complete the test.

3. In consideration of the applicant's long services, and the fact of his having succeeded in passing a portion of the test, I respectfully beg that you will be so good as to obtain the authority of Government to enable the applicant to pass the Civil Judicial Test Examination in the *vernacular* as solicited.

TO THE PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEEN'S COURT OF TANJORE,

The humble Petition of SESHIER, Vakeel in the
District Moonsiff's Court of Tanjore.

I hold a Certificate under Act I. of 1846, and am practising as Vakeel in the Moonsiff's Court since 1858. In 1865, I passed the

Special Test for the post of Vakeel and District Moonsiff in the vernacular, and stand No. 747 in the list of successful candidates for Criminal Higher Grade, II A, published in the Supplement to the *Government Gazette*, dated the 18th May 1866.

2. But I am not eligible for promotion in the Judicial Department, with reference to the period of my service, as I have not passed the required examination in I A. Having once passed in the vernacular, I consider myself entitled to be allowed to pass the Judicial Test also in that language.

3. Having served under you several years, while you were a District Moonsiff, I request you will be pleased to admit this petition, and obtain the sanction of Government to enable me to pass the Civil Judicial Test in the vernacular, agreeably to the Notification of Government, dated the 3rd January 1866.

4. The testimonials granted to me by Mr. S. R. Dawes, and Mutusawmy Iyer, late District Moonsiffs and present Principal Sudder Ameens, certifying to my qualifications, and the Sunnud of my appointment, are herewith put in, and I request that they may be returned to me after perusal.

(Signed) SESHIER,
Vakeel.

20th March 1867.

Filed in Court this 22nd March 1867.

(Signed) A. ANNOOSAWMY,
Acting Principal Sudder Ameen.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) A. ANNOOSAWMY,
Acting Principal Sudder Ameen.

Referred to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, for his remarks.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

24th April 1867.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 27th April 1867, No. 204.

With reference to your docket memorandum of the 24th instant, I am directed to state that the Commissioner considers that Seshier should not be permitted to pass the Special Test Examination for the office of Pleader, Moonsiff, and Sudder Ameen in a vernacular.

2. The necessity of requiring a knowledge of English in these offices is acknowledged on all hands. The Government have refused to grant the privilege of passing in a vernacular in similar cases, and if it is granted in this case, very heavy work will be thrown upon the Translators to Government.

ORDER THEREON, 15th May 1867, No. 782.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing letter be communicated to the Acting Principal Sudder Ameen of Tanjore, with an intimation that the Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Collector of Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Chetterpore, 30th April 1867, No. 240.

The Accountant General having disallowed the pay of Meer Yahid Alli, the newly appointed Sub-Magistrate of Baliguda, from 25th to 31st January last, on the ground that the period of exemption from the prescribed tests of examination, allowed to Malaya Sub-Magistrates in the Government Order of the 7th January 1864, No. 24, had expired, I have the honor to request that as it is absolutely impossible to get a passed candidate for such an office, and as persons who, like Meer Yahid Alli, know the Khond language and people are extremely rare, the Government will be pleased to permit duly qualified persons to be nominated from time to time to these offices without reference to the Test Examination.

ORDER THEREON, 15th May 1867, No. 800.

Under the circumstances explained in the foregoing letter, the Governor in Council resolves that the Sub-Magistrates employed on the Malayas be exempted from passing the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination until further orders, and directs that the pay of the Sub-Magistrate of Baliguda be passed by the Accountant General.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, Madras, dated Calicut, 23rd May 1867, No. 1,215.

I have the honor to request you will be good enough to inform me whether persons, whose names are published with the mark † against them in the Revised List of Candidates appended to the *Fort Saint George Gazette,* dated 15th May 1866, page 41, under II B, Judicial Test, Criminal Lower Grade, and who have been exempted from passing in certain subjects, are eligible to the post of a 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, who has no Revenue duties to perform.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Acting Collector of Malabar, dated 1st June 1867, No. 255.

With reference to your letter dated 23rd ultimo, No. 1,215, I am directed to inform you that the individuals referred to by you are not eligible for the post of Sub-Magistrate in Zemindary Tracts.

Under the old Rules, Revenue subjects formed an essential part of the test.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 11th May 1867, No. 216.

I am directed by the Commissioner to submit the Draft Notification, with regard to the recent alterations in the Special Test Rules,

adverted to in my letter of the 15th January last, No. 30, paragraph 4, and in G. O., 21st February 1867, No. 50, paragraph 3.

2. The first paragraph embodies the rules as to fees sanctioned in G. O., 1st March 1867, No. 60.

3. The second paragraph is framed with reference to G. O., 21st February 1867, No. 50.

4. The Commissioner has communicated with the Heads of Departments on the subject of such of the changes as affected their subordinates, and has, in some cases, modified his original propositions, so as to meet their suggestions. Most of the gentlemen who have been consulted either acquiesce, or are silent, or make suggestions which the Commissioner has adopted ; a few of them have thrown out remarks which will now be noticed *seriatim*.

5. The Director of Revenue Settlement, the Judge of Calicut, and the Principal of the Presidency College state that Precis-writing is not a necessary qualification for the clerks in their offices ; the Director of Public Instruction objects generally to the test, in the words given in the margin, and considers that his Manager alone, and not his clerks, should be subjected to it. These objections appear to the Commissioner to ignore the important fact that the precis writing test has been instituted more as a test of education and general intelligence, than of ability in performing a particular duty. They would apply equally to Geography and History in the General Test.

"Unless a paper is a lengthy one, a precis of it is not required; and when a precis is advantageous, the work of drawing one up is, in my opinion, not such as can rationally be expected from the ordinary run of clerks. I must observe, too, that an extension of special tests, unless absolutely called for, seems to me much to be deprecated."

6. The Inspector General of Police wishes that men now employed in the office, whom he may promote on account of tried efficiency, may be exempted from examination. This is a question, however, which must obviously be disposed of by references to Government, as occasion arises.

7. Many of the Collectors suggest that, as it is very difficult to obtain good men in the Salt Department, Assistant Superintendents should be exempted from examination in the Salt Test, but most of them seem to have overlooked the fact that no special qualification will be required unless the salary of the office is Rupees 50 or upwards

8. The Acting Collector of Nellore considers that the Cash-keeper ought to pass in Accounts and the Stamp Law ; but the Commissioner

considers that the appointment is one which must depend on the position and character of the candidate, more than on any qualifications which can be ascertained by examination. It is on this ground that Cash-keepers and Shroffs have been hitherto exempted from any special test.

9. The Collector of Sea Customs wishes candidates for the post of Accountant in his office to be examined in certain parts of the Budget Manual; but the parts which he indicates are different from those prescribed for other Accountants, and are so short that employés may, in the Commissioner's opinion, be trusted to make themselves acquainted with the subject after appointment. It does not seem worth while to institute a new examination in so trifling a subject, and for the benefit of so limited a number of officials.

10. Many of the Collectors suggest that the examination in the Salt Test should be held in English or a Vernacular at the option of the candidate. The Commissioner considers that the propriety of this suggestion is sufficiently proved by the numerous instances in which the Government have relaxed the rules on this point; and in paragraph 7 of the Notification, he has placed candidates for the Salt Department in the same position as those for the office of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, as far as regards the language in which the examination is to be passed.

11. The latter part of paragraph 2 introduces a provision which will, in the Commissioner's opinion, prevent the new rules from pressing hardly on many deserving officials of old standing in the service.

12. Paragraph 4 revives the old rule that Translators in Session Courts, &c., should pass in two languages. The alteration of the rule was apparently the result of an oversight, and the Commissioner thinks it desirable to return to the former practice. It is indispensable that officials in this position should be acquainted with more than one Vernacular.

13. In paragraph 5, "Mahrattah" is removed from the list of languages in which translation certificates will be granted. It is comparatively useless, and as there is no Mahrattah Translator to Government, it would be very difficult to hold an examination in it.

14. Paragraph 6 modifies a provision of the Special Test Rules, which (unintentionally as the Commissioner believes) requires that every

Tahsildar, Sub-Magistrate, &c., even if allowed to pass the examination in a vernacular, on the ground that he has been continuously in the Public Service since the 1st January 1859, shall be required to show a knowledge of English, unless, indeed, he has passed the General Test in a vernacular.

15. The remaining paragraphs 3 and 8 require no explanation.

16. After this Notification has been published, the Commissioner is of opinion that, as several alterations have been lately made in the Special Test Rules, a revised copy should be published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette.*

ORDER THEREON, 4th June 1867, No. 182.

The Governor in Council concurs generally in the views expressed by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations on the points noticed in paragraphs 5 to 10 of the foregoing letter. He also approves of the additions and modifications adverted to in paragraphs 11 to 13, and of the Draft Notification which is submitted, and directs that the Notification be published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette.*

2. After the publication of the Notification, a revised copy of the Special Test Rules will, as suggested by the Commissioner, be also published in the Gazette.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 3,416.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th June 1867.

From the Collector of North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Byreddipallei, 23rd May 1867, No. 125.

On the receipt of the Proceedings* of Government, dated 4th January 1867, No. 35, sanctioning an additional Vernacular Clerk for my office on a salary of Rupees 35 per mensem, I appointed N. Nummiah Chetty, sixth English Clerk in the Madras Collector's establishment, to the post. The second English Clerkship in my office having subsequently become vacant, I appointed Nummiah Chetty to act in it.

* Communicated in Mr. Pelly's Circular, No. 2,007 of 8th Jan. 1867.

2. The Accountant General has now, in the Statement showing the results of the examination of my Treasury account for March last

ordered the recovery in cash of Nummiah Chetty's salary as Vernacular Clerk from 2nd to 28th February 1867, amounting to Rupees 33-12-0, on the ground that he has not passed the General Test Examination in *Vernacular*, and will probably for like reasons retrench his pay for the subsequent periods, *i. e.*, up to the date of his transfer to the English Department.

3. Nummiah Chetty has passed, in addition to the General Test Examination in English, the Revenue and Criminal Tests, Lower Grade, and Precis-writing, Higher Grade, and brought with him excellent testimonials from those under whom he had served. As it will be a great hardship to require this clerk to refund the salary drawn by him whilst employed in the Vernacular, and up to the date of his transfer to the English Department, on the ground of a defect in the educational qualification, which is probably merely nominal, and can be easily made good with the first opportunity, and as, furthermore, he will probably be confirmed in his present acting appointment as English Clerk, I have the honor to request that the Board will be pleased to instruct the Accountant General to pass the salary drawn by him as Vernacular Clerk, up to the 27th April 1867, the date on which he was transferred to the English Department.

The Board sanction the Collector's nominations retrospectively, and request the Accountant General to pass the salary due to N. Nummiah Chetty.

2. The Uncovenanted Civil Service Commissioner will be requested to inform the Board whether the fact of passing the Tests in English exempts candidates from passing in the Vernacular.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Secretary.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 12th June 1867, No. 274.

With reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th instant, No. 3,416, I am directed to call your attention to paragraph 2 of the Notification, dated Fort Saint George, 26th April 1861.

2. It is not unfrequently the case that a candidate for the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the General Test Examination fails in his own language at the same time that he passes in English, the reason being that the study of Caligraphy, Grammar, and Orthography in the Native languages is often neglected.

Memorandum from the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Collector of Salem, dated Madras, 6th June 1867, No. 260.

The undersigned has the honor to request that the Collector of Salem will be good enough to state the nature of the appointment of an Assistant Royasum, as entered in the accompanying list of services, and whether his duties require a knowledge of reading and writing.

From the Collector of Salem, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Salem, 21st June 1867, No. 777.

I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 6th instant, No. 260.

2. The nature of the appointment referred to was that of an Assistant Goomastah, though the appointment itself appeared in the list of establishment as a Peon.

3. Prior to the revision of the Revenue Establishments in 1860, it was usual in this district to appoint in each Talook Cutcherry two or three persons to the office of Peon who knew how to read and write, and to require them to do the duty of an Assistant Goomastah. This was found necessary, for not only was the establishment under the old scale inadequate to the duty required of it, but it was also necessary to train up young men for the offices of Jevabnevis and Goomastah as vacancies occurred, and thus this method was adopted.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 20th June 1867, No. 287.

Under the terms of the Commissioner's Notification, dated 7th instant, Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempted from the test in Precis-writing.

2. The Commissioner has since been addressed by a petitioner who avers that, previous to the institution of the University Examinations, he was a Proficient of the High School, that the examination he passed to attain the position was similar to the B. A. Examination in all respects and quite as difficult. He accordingly urges that Proficients of the High School should share the exemption accorded to Bachelors of Arts.

3. I am directed to request that you will favor the Commissioner with your opinion on this application, and advise him as to whether Proficients of the High School may be considered as having attained the same educational standard as Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University.

From the Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Madras, 24th June 1867, No. 1,249.

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, Proficients of the late High School, should not be given the privileges assigned to Bachelors of Arts.

2. I do not consider that the test passed by Proficients in former years was on a level with that now passed by Bachelors of Arts, although I do not regard the former as very much inferior to the latter.

3. But setting aside the relative difficulty of the tests, a distinction awarded in an individual College or School cannot appropriately be placed upon the same footing as a University Honor open to the competition of youths from all Colleges and Schools. To accept the certificate of a particular Institution, while rejecting those of others, would naturally give rise to much dissatisfaction.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated 19th June 1867, No. 285.

I am directed by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations to submit, for the orders of Government, the

enclosed petition from T. Dorasawmy Pillai and another, residents of Coimbatore, in which they complain that the Collector rejects applications for certificates which have been granted by the Commissioner, or for admission to the Special Test Examination, which is to be held in August next, because they are not written on stamped paper.

2. I am to point out, that the Collector in issuing these certificates and receiving these applications is acting not as a Revenue authority, but as an Agent of the Commissioner. The certificates have already been earned and paid for, and it would be a breach of faith to retain them until a further payment is made in the shape of stamp fees. The cost of admission to the Examinations is already high, and must, according to the orders of the Government of India, be devoted to defraying the expenditure of the Commissioner's establishment.

3. I am to add that although the wording of paragraph 10, in Schedule B. of the new Stamp Act, is wide enough to include applications of any description whatever, the Commissioner cannot conceive it possible that the Government of India intended to include cases of this sort.

4. Arrangements are now being made, and applications sent in all over the Presidency for the next Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, and it is desirable that this question should be authoritatively settled as soon as possible.

ORDER THEREON, 21st June 1867, No. 1,385.

The Board of Revenue will instruct all Collectors to abstain from requiring such applications for the delivery of the Commissioner's certificates of success at the examinations, or for admission to the examinations, to be made on stamped paper.

2. It is clear that such cannot have been the intention of the Act, and the papers will be forwarded to the Supreme Government for consideration.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations hereby notifies that it has been ruled by Government, that applications presented to Collectors for certificates granted by the Commissioner, or for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, need not be written on stamped paper.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS,
25th June 1867.

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Inspector General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 15th June 1867, No. 65.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government that the Clerks named in the margin, may be exempted from the rules of the operation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, owing to their having been entertained in this office at Bangalore in the years 1860-61 and 1862, as the services of passed candidates could not be obtained at that station.

V. Maduranoyagum.
V. Rungasawmy.
M. Narrainsawmy.

2. These clerks are efficient, and are up to their work in this department.

With report from the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th July 1867, *E.*

ORDER THEREON, 25th July 1867, No. 2,728.

The Governor in Council does not consider sufficient grounds have been shown for sanctioning the exemption of the Clerks adverted to in the foregoing correspondence from the prescribed examination, they may,

however, be retained in their present employment on the lower rates of salary until they pass, which they must be required to do at the examination next following the issue of this Order.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date Simla, the 24th July 1867, No. 2,712.

Read again the rules passed by the Government of India in the Military Department, for the examination of Military Officers in the Native languages, No. 734, dated the 9th September 1864.

Read again a communication from the Government of Bombay, No. 1,195, dated the 20th June 1866, recommending the application of the above rules to Uncovenanted Officers, and the reply thereto, asking for the opinion of the Government of Bombay on the general question of the expediency of extending the rules as proposed.

Read also a Circular to the Local Governments and Administrations, asking for an expression of their views on the subject, Nos. 3,501 to 3,509, dated 9th August 1866. (Public Proceedings, August 1866, Nos. 10-12 and KW.)

Read the replies to the above Circular as follows:—

Commissioner of Mysore, No. 2,564-42, dated 30th August 1866.
Resident at Hyderabad, No. 40, dated 31st August 1866.
Bengal, No. 1,927 T., dated 3rd September 1866.
Oudh, No. 3,071, dated 3rd September 1866.
North-Western Provinces, No. 2,914 A., dated 4th September 1866.
Central Provinces, No. 2,990-259, dated 8th September 1866.
British Burmah, No. 292-1,998, dated 11th September 1866.
Bombay, No. 2,171, dated 27th October 1866.
Madras, No. 1,197, dated 21st November 1866.
Bombay, No. 2,422, dated 30th November 1866.

REMARKS.—The question raised by the Government of Bombay, viz., the propriety of extending to the Uncovenanted Service the Rules of the 9th September 1864, regarding the examination of Military Officers in the Oriental languages, has been referred to the Local Governments and Administrations for their opinions, with the following result:—The replies from Bengal, Madras, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Mysore, are against any such extension. Those from the Punjab, Central Provinces, and the Resident at Hyderabad, are in favor of the extension, but to Europeans and Eurasians only. No direct opinion is given by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, but it is implied that a knowledge of Burmese or Karen suffices for all the wants of the Province. The Government of Bombay, in the first instance, extended the Military rules to the Uncovenanted Service without restriction, but now goes further and desires the application to the Uncovenanted Service, with some restrictions, of the Covenanted Civil Service Rules.

2. The majority of opinions, therefore, is opposed to the extension of rules in any degree: the minority is in favor of extension, with very large limitations and under certain conditions.

3. It seems to the Governor General in Council that the Military Rules, which were not primarily intended to be applicable to any but Military Officers, cannot, considering the duties and composition of the Uncovenanted Service, be made applicable to it without very great alterations and restrictions; and it seems also that, as the rules apply to Military Officers, only as such and with no reference whatever to the Civil Departments in which they may be employed, each of which has its own rules, other members of these departments have no just ground to complain of exclusion from the prizes awarded by the rules in question.

4. The Uncovenanted Service is much more restricted in its sphere of service, both as regards duty and locality, than the Military. It is not only desirable but necessary that Government should have, among its Military servants who are liable to serve throughout India and the surrounding countries, many Officers colloquially acquainted with the languages in use, and some who have acquired a more intimate knowledge of the most common languages from a study of the parent tongues. But, restricted as the Uncovenanted Service is within certain local limits, the Government wants no more from its

different members than such a knowledge of the language or languages of the Province in which their service will be passed as will enable them to perform their duties in that Province, and this knowledge is, or ought to be, secured by the examinations which each department of the public service provides according to its necessities.

5. It does not appear to the Governor General in Council, therefore, that any particular advantage would be gained by generally encouraging the members of the Uncovenanted Service to acquire a more extensive or more intimate knowledge of languages than that which serves the purpose above mentioned. Whether the examinations referred to do secure that degree of knowledge, which would enable an officer to give his full value to Government, is another question, which will be referred to presently ; but if they do not, the remedy for the evil, if it exists, is not the forcible application to Civil Officers of rules prepared for Military Officers.

6. The Uncovenanted Service is composed of Europeans (including Eurasians) and Natives ; and, granting that it would be advisable to encourage the former to acquire a better knowledge of the vernacular of the Province in which they serve, than is provided for by the preliminary or probationary examinations, this vernacular being to them, of necessity, a foreign language, it does not appear to the Governor General in Council that there is any such reason for giving rewards to Natives to whom the language of the Province in which they serve, has been familiar from their infancy as their own vernacular—Natives very seldom serve out of their own native Province. Such a case as this, however, would be better provided for by local than by any general rules.

7. The same degree of familiarity with the vernacular is not required in all departments of the public service: in some, an acquaintance with it is unnecessary; in others, it is an advantage, but not a necessity; and in others, it is absolutely essential.

8. The Governor General in Council thinks, therefore, that the Military rules ought not to be extended to the Uncovenanted Service, and the Bombay Government should be desired to rescind its order for their extension. The rewards, however, recommended in the two particular cases submitted, should be sanctioned—the gentlemen concerned having been misled by the order of the Bombay Government just mentioned.

9. But though opposed to the extension of the Military rules to the Uncovenanted Service, His Excellency in Council considers that encouragement might be advantageously held out to Europeans and Eurasians above certain ranks in certain departments, to acquire a better knowledge of the language of the Province in which they serve, than it is found expedient to demand in preliminary or probationary examinations ; but His Excellency thinks that the interests of Government do not require that such encouragements should only extend to officers employed in the Civil Administration of a rank equivalent to that of Assistant Commissioners in the Non-Regulation Provinces who are eligible to the highest appointments in their department, and to Officers similarly situated in the Survey and the Police.

10. The present refusal of the Government of India to extend the Military rules to the Uncovenanted Service will not, of course, affect the power which has been sanctioned in this Department, with special reference to the Military rules of Local Governments and Administrations in certain Provinces, to grant rewards to Civil Officers to the extent of Rupees 500 for passing in *special* languages.

Ordered that a copy of the above remarks be forwarded to the Financial Department for information, together with copies of the communications marginally noted* from the Government of Bombay.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Government of Bombay and to the other Local Governments† and Administrations for information.

* No. 2,171, dated 27th October 1866.
,, 2,422, ,, 30th November 1866.

† Governments of Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
Chief Commissioners of Oude, Central Provinces, and British Burmah.
Resident, Hyderabad.
Commissioner of Mysore.

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER THEREON, 12th August 1867, No. 974.

Communicated to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 10th August 1867, No. 3,256.

I am directed to request that the following paragraph may be substituted for paragraph 9 of the Resolution of this Department, No. 2,712, dated the 24th ultimo :—

"But though opposed to the extension of the Military Rules to the Uncovenanted Service, His Excellency in Council considers that encouragement might be advantageously held out to Europeans and Eurasians above certain ranks in certain departments, to acquire a better knowledge of the language of the Province in which they serve, than it is found expedient to demand in preliminary or probationary examinations. But His Excellency in Council thinks that the interests of Government only require that such encouragements should extend to Officers employed in the Civil Administration of a rank equivalent to that of Assistant Commissioners in the Non-Regulation Provinces, who are eligible to the highest appointments in their department, and to Officers similarly situated in the Survey and the Police."

ORDER THEREON, 2nd September 1867, No. 1,072.

Communicated to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Simla, 3rd August 1867, No. 1,800.

Read a docket from the Home Department, No. 2,994, dated 23rd March 1867, forwarding, for consideration and orders, copy of a correspondence with the Government of Madras, relating to the abolition of the Board of Examiners at an immediate saving of Rupees 545 per mensem, as shown below.

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT.

	RS.	per month.
Board of Examiner's Office	899	
Office of Commissioner of Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations...	549	
Oriental MS. Library.	51	
		1,499

PROPOSED SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT.

For Commissioner of Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations	713	
Oriental MS. Library, to be transferred to the Director of Public Instruction	51	
		764
Prospective saving...		735
Deduct present temporary charge on account of temporary establishment of five Moonshees ...		190
Present saving...		545

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the above arrangement on the understanding that at least Rs. 299 out of the revised establishment of Rs. 363 shown in the Tabular Statement (*i. e.*, exclusive of the Secretary's salary) will be met from fees from candidates for the Uncovenanted Service Examinations, as decided in Financial Resolution, No. 1,217, dated 29th June 1866.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Home Department and to the Accountant General, Madras, a copy of the Tabular Statement being also sent to the latter.

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3,398.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Fort Saint George, in continuation of letter, No. 2,993, dated the 23rd March last.

By Order,

HOME DEPARTMENT, SIMLA,
13th August 1867.

(Signed) A. H. HARINGTON,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd September 1867, No. 1,070.

The foregoing Resolution of the Government of India will be communicated to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants; also, to the Examiner of Claims.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Acting Accountant General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Fort Saint George, 21st August 1867, No. 176.

With reference to paragraph 13 of the Proceedings of Government, No. 309, dated the 23rd October 1866, I have the honor to solicit instructions on the following points:—

I. Whether persons who have been in the service of Government from before 1st January 1859, and who may not have passed the Uncovenanted Service General Test Examination, may still be promoted to situations, the salary of which may exceed 25 Rupees per mensem, without passing such examination, as allowed by the Notification of Government, dated 26th April 1861.

II. Whether unpassed individuals entertained subsequent to 1st January 1859, but before 1st June 1867, and drawing less than 20 Rupees a month, may be promoted to situations, the salary of which does not exceed 25 Rupees a month, without passing the test referred to.

III. Whether individuals of the class last named, who were on Rupees 20 a month on 1st June last, may be promoted to situations worth more than 25 Rupees a month on the same condition.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd September 1867, No. 277.

In the letter above recorded, the Acting Accountant General solicits instructions on three points connected with the promotion of Uncovenanted Servants who have not passed the examinations prescribed by Government Notification, dated the 26th April 1861.

2. In reference to the first point, whether persons who entered the Public Service on or before the 1st January 1859 may be promoted

to situations, the salary of which may exceed 25 Rupees per mensem, the Government observe that, under the Notification referred to, there is no restriction to such persons being promoted; but persons who have entered the Service since the 1st of January 1859, and who have not passed the test prescribed in the Notification, cannot now be promoted to any office, the salary of which is 20 Rupees a month or upwards.

3. As regards the second question, the rule must be strictly applied, and the individuals described cannot be promoted without passing the prescribed test.

4. In reply to question III, the principle of the rule must be held to preclude from promotion persons who were drawing 20 Rupees a month in June 1867, unless they pass the required examination.

(Signed) R. S. Ellis,
Acting Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 26th September 1867, No. 485.

I am directed to forward, herewith, a list showing the results of the Modified Special Test Examination instituted by G. O., 8th April 1865, No. 766.

2. It was held at the end of July, but the examination of one candidate in North Arcot had to be postponed in consequence of the absence of the Judge of Chittoor, and did not take place till the 17th instant.

3. The result of the examination is that ten men have succeeded in passing the test, and nine have failed. The answers were inferior.

4. Three of the Bellary candidates were discovered by the Collector to have corrected their papers after the examination was over in collusion with the clerk, who had been appointed to translate them from the vernacular into English. The Commissioner has accordingly directed that their papers should not be examined, and has addressed the Collector, with the view of determining whether this will be a sufficient punishment for the dishonesty of which they have been guilty.

5. This is the first and only time malpractices have been discovered in examinations of this description.

6. As the period specified in the G. O., instituting the Modified Special Test Examination has now expired, it may be desirable to add that five half-yearly examinations have been held in accordance with it, and that seventy-five chosen and experienced officials have been shown by their results to be eligible for Tahsildarships.

October 1865	34
February 1866	18
September ,,	7
February 1867	6
July ,,	10

7. The questions were set, and the answers examined on each occasion by the Secretary to the Commissioner and the Head Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd October 1867, No. 2,306.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue, who will issue the necessary orders for the confirmation of the men who have passed the Modified Test.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

From the Mint Master, Madras, to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Madras, 10th October 1867, No. 326.

I have the honor to acquaint you, that there is a small school established in Her Majesty's Mint, and supported entirely by Government for the benefit of the Apprentices. These boys are paid monthly stipends by the Government for learning trades, and they are not required to pay any school fee.

2. Some of them appear to be capable of passing the General Test Examination, and I am desirous of their doing so in view to their promotion to higher situations in the Mint as vacancies occur, but they are deterred from presenting themselves for examination by reason, as they inform me, of their inability to pay the prescribed fee.

3. Under the above circumstances, and viewing their position as analogous to that of Soldiers in the Civil Engineering College who receive monthly stipends for studying, and are not required to pay any fees, I trust you will exempt the Apprentices in the Mint from paying the usual fee at the next General Test Examination.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Mint Master, Madras, dated 14th October 1867, No. 504.

With reference to your letter No. 326 of the 10th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Commissioner has no power to remit the fees fixed by Government for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and that fees are always levied from pupils of the various Orphan Asylums and the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 1st October 1867, No. 499.

By desire of the Commissioner, I have the honor to forward herewith five copies of his report on the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations held during the year 1866-67.

REPORT, from the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 1st October 1867, No. 493.

The following examinations were held during the year 1866-67:—

(1.) The Special Test Examination in August 1866.

(2.) A Modified Special Test Examination in September 1866.

(3.) The General Test Examination in February 1866.

(4.) A second Modified Special Test Examination in the same month.

2. The Special Test Examination commenced on the 27th of August 1866, and lasted seven days.

3. In 1865 the examination lasted only six days, but in 1866 a new subject, Equity, was introduced, and some of the question papers set were such as to require that a longer time should be allowed for answering them.

4. The question papers were put into type, printed and packed in a room occupied by my Secretary, and under his direct supervision.

The number of papers was 69, and the process of printing occupied five weeks.

5. The papers were packed in strong cloth-lined envelopes and secured by eyelet holes. Thanks to these precautions, and the care of the Superintendents of Examination, no hint of the questions set seems to have got abroad, and the examination passed off successfully, the only contretemps being that certain papers failed to reach Trichinopoly, Negapatam, and Tellicherry, so that an extraordinary examination was rendered necessary at each of the above places. Two candidates in Madras were found to have copied their answers from a book.

6. The examination was held at the same stations as in 1865, and Ootacamund and Secunderabad were added to the list.

7. The total number of candidates who applied to be admitted to the examination (including Police Officers) was 1,536. The following Statement shews the number examined in each test and the result:—

No.	Tests.	No. registered in 1866.	No. examined in 1866.	No. passed in 1866.	No. passed in 1865.
1	I. A. Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	120	93	45	97
2	II. A. Do. Criminal do. do.	329	259	109	252
3	I. B. Do. Civil, Lower do.	58	49	48	128
4	II. B. Do. Criminal do. do.	619	544	205	270
5	III. A. Revenue Test, General, Higher do.	139	110	44	36
6	III. B. Do. do. Lower do.	330	282	182	115
7	IV. Do. Salt Department... ...	11	10	7	13
8	V. Do. Sea Customs Department... ...	11	11	3	11
9	VI. Account Test... ...	6	6	3	8
10	VII. A. Translation Test, Higher Grade...	6	6	4	65
11	VII. B. Do. Lower do. ...	381	338	176	75
12	VIII. A. Precis Writing, Higher do. ...	467	412	119	18
13	VIII. B. Do. Lower do. ...	248	216	143	7

8. Many candidates who went up for the higher grades and failed were passed according to the lower grades. Taking this fact into account, the per-centage of successful candidates to those examined in the principal tests in 1865 and 1866 was as follows;—

Tests.	1865.	1866.
I. A.	76	48
II. A.	79	42
I. B.	83	75
II. B.	79	35
III. A.	45	40
III. B.	53	59
VII. B.	87	52
VIII. A.	29	29
VIII. B.	27	66

9. Candidates were this year, for the first time, prohibited, without exception, from passing the higher grades of tests in a vernacular, and in both grades of the Law Tests they were required to pass in the Law of Evidence, whether the text-books had been translated into the languages spoken by them or not. This accounts for the low percentages in Civil and Criminal Law, and in the higher grade of the Revenue examination. The reason for the want of success in the lower grade of the Translation Test is, that it was made by the new rules part of the necessary qualification for the offices of Moonsiff, Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, &c., and that candidates were allowed to take it up without paying any additional fee, so that many of them did so without any reasonable chance of passing. The improvement in the lower grade of the Revenue Test and in Precis Writing, is very satisfactory.

10. I subjoin a Statement shewing the languages in which candidates wrote their answers :—

No.	Tests.	English.	Telugu	Tamil.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Hindustani.
1	I. A. Judl. Test, Civil, Higher Grade.	120	..	...	...	...	..
2	II. A. Do. Criminal, do.	329	...	...	...	...	...
3	I. B. Do. Civil, Lower do.	58	...	.	...	...	...
4	II. B. Do. Criminal, do.	278	155	166	15	4	1
5	III. A. Rev. Test, Genl., Higher do.	139	. .	.	...	...	...
6	III. B. Do. do. Lower do.	74	114	127	10	5	...
7	IV. Do. Salt Department ...	5	3	3	...	...	..
8	V. Do. Sea Customs Dept.	11	...	...	...	..	...
9	VI. Account Test	6	...	...	...	...	...
10	VII. A. Translation Test, Higher Grade.	6	3	2	...	1	...
11	VII. B. Do. Lower do.	381	141	212	19	9	...
12	VIII. A. Precis Writing Test, Higher do.	467	..	...	...	...	...
13	VIII. B. Do. do. Lower do.	...	108	121	15	4	...
	Total...	1,874	524	631	59	23	1

11. I regret that I am unable, from the data before me, to state the number of candidates who, having passed in one or more tests in 1865, completed their qualification for the different offices in 1866, but I have made arrangements for securing this information in future years.

12. The subjoined Statement shews the number who passed all the tests prescribed for the post of Moonsiff, Deputy Collector, &c., at this and previous examinations. As so many as four tests are prescribed in some cases, and candidates naturally avail themselves of the permission to pass in them at successive examinations, the figures for 1866 are exceedingly small, and give no idea of the number who completed their qualification.

	No. of Candidates passed.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Principal Sudder Ameen, District Moonsiff and Pleader ...	74	101	144	1
Deputy Collector and Magistrate ... ... }	...	8	41 {	4
Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class ... ... }				18
Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue, and Sheristadar Board of Revenue	...	...	...	16
Superintendent of Salt	...	9	13	7
Superintendent of Sea Customs	...	6	11	3
Court Sheristadar	9	53	105	5
Huzur Sheristadar	...	...	...	60
Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate, Talook Sheristadar, Deputy Tahsildar, &c.	58	76	122	10
Translator High Court, Civil and Session Court, and Office Board of Revenue ... ... }	7	29	65 {	5
Translator Collector's Office ... ... }				176
Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Clerk Correspondence Dept. Office of Government and Board of Revenue, and in all Courts drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards; also Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerk on receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate Side.	...	...	...	262

13. 186 candidates presented themselves for the Police Test, 28 passed in Law, and 133 in the Departmental paper. Altogether 27 were pronounced qualified for the position of Police Inspector.

14. The examination was conducted by the following gentlemen :—

NAMES.	SUBJECTS.
J. R. Kindersley, Esq.	Kindersley's Law of Evidence. Goldsmith's Equity. Code of Civil Procedure, Higher Grade. Do. Lower Grade.
C. R. Pelly, Esq.	Norton's Law of Evidence. Code of Criminal Procedure, Higher Grade. Do. Lower Grade.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.	Mayne's Penal Code. Indian Penal Code. Law of Contracts. Law of Torts. Civil Rules of Practice, Higher Grade. Do. Lower Grade.
J. Maskell, Esq.	Criminal Rules of Practice, Higher Grade. Do. Lower Grade. Hindu Law. Mahomedan Law.

NAMES.	SUBJECTS.
T. Jeyaram Chettiar	Talook and Village Accounts, Higher Grade. Do. Lower Grade. Stamp Law. Stamp Rules. Salt Manual. Budget Manual. Book-keeping.
C. Vijiaraghavulu Chettiar.	Precis Writing, Higher Grade. Do. Lower Grade. Limitation Act. Revenue Regulations and Acts, Higher Grade. Do. Lower Grade.
B. Gopaul Ayar.	Circular Orders Board of Revenue, Higher Grade. Do. Lower Grade. Salt Law.
E. S. Atkinson, Esq.	Law relating to Sea Customs. Sea Customs Manual.
Major T. G. M. Lane.	Telugu Translation.
Lieut. W. F. Wright.	Tamil do.
L. Garthwaite, Esq.	Malayalum do.
J. Garrett, Esquire.	Canarese do.

15. Some idea of the magnitude of the task undertaken by the Examiners may be derived from the fact that Mr. Pelly set three papers and undertook to examine 1,155 papers written in five different languages in three months. I fear that if the number of candidates increases, as it appears likely to do at present, it will become most difficult to find a sufficient number of Examiners.

16. The Examiners appear to have considered the results more satisfactory than those of former years. They remark, however, that the answers in vernacular languages were generally poor.

17. I am of opinion that taking the numerous changes into account, the Special Test Examination of 1866 shews as satisfactory results as any of those previously held, and that the severity of Government in the case of the Salem candidates in 1865, has had the full effect calculated upon by the late Commissioner in repressing the tendency to malpractices on the part of examinees.

18. The third* Modified Special Test Examination was held on the 18th and 19th September, and resulted in the success of 7 out of 17 candidates. The fourth examination was held on the 27th and 28th February 1867, and resulted in the success of 6 out of 23 candidates. The papers on this occasion were very inferior, and shewed that the best of the men eligible for examination had been picked out on former occasions.

		Successful.
* 1st Examn.	Oct. 1865.	34
2nd do.	Feb. 1866.	18

19. The General Test Examination was held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th February at the stations, and under the superintendence of the gentlemen named below :—

Bangalore ...J. Garrett, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Mysore; P. Staunton, Esq., Head Master, Normal School; and Mr. J. Coleman, Curator, Central Depôt.

Bellary ...K. T. Best, Esq., Head Master of the Provincial School, and the Assistant Masters of the School.

Chetterpore ...H. B. Grigg, Esq., Assistant Collector.

Chicacole ...A. L. Lister, Esq., Assistant Collector, and Appiah, Master, Government Anglo Vernacular School, Chicacole.

Cuddapah ...A. Cruickshank, Esq., Assistant Collector; Mr. Taylor, Head Master, Zillah School; and Mr. Shrieves, Second Master, Zillah School.

Chittoor ...J. B. Spedding, Esq., Assistant Collector; A. Tagg, Esq., Assistant Collector; C. Terduvengadam Naidu, Head Master, Zillah School; S. Ramaswami Iyer, T. Muniswami Pillai, and V. Ponnambala Mudali, Assistant Masters.

Cuddalore ...C. J. McCarthy, Esq., Head Master, Zillah School; R. Rice, Esq., Assistant Collector; and T. E. Thomas, Esq., Deputy Collector.

Coimbatore ...C. A. Galton, Esq., Assistant Collector; L. A. Campbell, Esq., Assistant Collector; Mr. Hewetson, Deputy Collector; and Kachapeshwaraiya, Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Combaconum ...C. A. Bird, Esq., Assistant Collector, and Gopal Rau, Acting Head Master, Provincial School.

Calicut ...G. K. Chamberlain, Esq., Assistant Collector, and E. L. Hogarth, Esq., Head Master, Provincial School.

Cannanore ...L. Garthwaite, Esq., Deputy Inspector of Schools, and Mr. J. P. Lewis, Assistant Master, Government Normal School.

Cochin ...G. E. Whitton, Esq., Surgeon; J. S. Vernede, Esq., and A. F. Sealy, Esq.

Kurnool ...E. Turner, Esq., Assistant Collector, and E. E. Perrett, Esq., Head Master, Zillah School.

Masulipatam ...W. H. Glenny, Esq., Assistant Collector; Rev. A. H. Arden, Chaplain; and Mr. T. Cresswell, Sea Custom Superintendent.

Madras ...The Principal, and Professors and Masters of the Presidency College; the Principal and Masters of the Normal School; the Rev. Mr. Bamforth; and Messrs. Cramp, Pears, and Lee.

Madura ...H. Wellesley, Esq., Assistant Collector; Mr. Phillips, Assistant Master; and four other Assistant Masters of the Zillah School.

Mangalore ...J. Sturrock, Esq., Assistant Collector, and Mr. Ball, Deputy Collector.

Nellore ...C. J. Knox, Esq., Assistant Collector, and C. Sama Rau, Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Ootacamund ...H. P. Gordon, Esq., Special Assistant Collector, and Mr. Armstrong, Master, Lawrence Asylum.

Palamcottah ...C. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., Assistant Collector, and S. R. Locke, Esq., Deputy Collector.

Penang ...Conductor J. Tate, in charge of the Ordnance Department.

Rajahmundry ...W. F. Grahame, Esq., Assistant Collector; W. A. Happell, Esq., Assistant Collector; N. Vyapuri Mudali, Head Master; and eight Assistant Masters of the Zillah School.

Salem ...G. D. Irvine, Esq., Assistant Collector; Mr. J. Small, Head-Master; and two Assistant Masters of the Zillah School.

Tranquebar ...C. S. Crole, Esq., Assistant Collector; Sami Aiyan, and Narrainswami Aiyan.

Tanjore ...G. A. Parker, Esq., Assistant Collector; J. Marsh, Esq., Head Master, Mission School; and Assistant Masters.

Trichinopoly ...H. LeFanu, Esq., Assistant Collector; Seshiah, Head Master, Normal School; and Mr. Mitchell.

Trevandrum ...Rev. J. McKee, Chaplain; J. Ross, Esq., and J. Bensley, Esq.

Vizagapatam ...E. L. Pearse, Esq., Assistant Collector; G. Bickle, Esq., Head Master; and four Assistant Masters of the Normal School.

Secunderabad ...Major E. Bardin, Major Grant, and Captain Smithers.

20. The following gentlemen acted as Examiners :—

Name of Examiner.	Language.	Subject.
Rev. T. Bliss.	English ...	Dictation.
Rev. J. Bamforth.	Do. ...	Grammar.
W. H. Craig, Esq.	Do. ...	Spelling.
J. Anderson Esq.	Do. ...	Writing.
F. S. Evans, Esq.	Do. ...	History.
Rev. W. Welsh.	Do. ...	Geography.
B. Lovery, Esq.	Do. ...	Arithmetic.
W. Joyes, Esq.	Tamil ...	Arithmetic and Dictation.
G. P. Savendranayagum Pillai.	Do. ..	Grammar, History, and Spelling.
Rev. H. Bower.	Do. ...	Writing, Geography, and Spelling.
Major T. G. M. Lane. ...	Telugu ...	Grammar, Dictation, and Spelling.
V. Krishnama Charry. ...	Do. ...	Writing, History, Geography, and Arithmetic.
L. Garthwaite, Esq.... ...	Malayalum...	All subjects.
J. Garrett, Esq.	Canarese ...	Do.

21. The Examiners in the English subjects, and the principal Examiner in each of the vernaculars were nominated in October. The papers in History, Geography, and Arithmetic were communicated by the English to the Vernacular Examiners to be translated, and when all the papers had been prepared, they were sent in to my Secretary. The whole of the correspondence connected with these arrangements passed privately, and the Examiners did not allow it to be known that they had been appointed, or were preparing question papers. Much greater caution is required with reference to this examination than with regard to the Special Test, because a much larger number of candidates is interested, and because the papers, if seen, can be more quickly comprehended and more easily remembered. The papers were put into

type, as at the previous examination, under the immediate supervision of my Secretary, and struck off in the presence of my Manager, who, having been relieved from his duties at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, was available for the purpose.

22. The number of candidates registered, examined, and passed from each district, is given in the Appendix. The subjoined Statement shews the numbers for the whole Presidency :—

Number of Candidates registered.				Number of Candidates examined.				Number of Candidates passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
1,629	511	636	2,776	1,537	464	587	2,588	289	365	237	891

23. The following Statements shew the successful candidates classified :—

(1.) As to the districts in which they were examined :—

Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.	Name of District.	Number of passed Candidates.
Bangalore	13	North Arcot	37
Bellary	27	Salem	42
Coimbatore	52	South Arcot	45
Cuddapah	24	South Canara	24
Ganjam	20	Tanjore	56
Godaveri	55	Tinnevelly	50
Kistna	34	Trichinopoly	33
Kurnool	8	Vizagapatam	27
Madras	222	Travancore	15
Madura	47	Penang	...
Malabar	31	Secunderabad	3
Nellore	24		
		Total...	891

(2.) As to the agency by which they were instructed :—

Instructing Agency.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Government Schools	135	112	103	350
Schools receiving Grants-in-aid	106	135	60	301
Other Schools	21	83	8	112
Private Tuition	27	35	66	128
Total...	289	365	237	891

(3.) As to race :—

Race.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians	4	43	1	48
Hindus	285	313	236	834
Mahomedans	...	9	...	9
Total...	289	365	237	891

(4.) As to the vernacular languages in which they were examined and passed :—

In Telugu 93
In Tamil 284
In Malayalum 20
In Canarese 25

24. The statement which I now give of the results of the examination, since it was first instituted, shews that the number examined this year is larger than it has ever been before, and that the per-centage of success is greater than in 1865 or 1866.

Candidates.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Registered	1,072	2,018	1,563	2,442	2,394	2,776
Examined	990	1,768	1,447	2,332	2,227	2,588
Passed	589	444	633	468	732	891
Per-centage of passed to examined ...	59	25	43	20	32	34

25. *Hand-writing.*—There has been more uniformity observed this year in the manner in which the Examiners have marked the Hand-writing papers in the different languages. Mr. Garthwaite has made a valuable suggestion as to the style in which candidates should be required to write.

Per-centage of failures.

English	25
Telugu	30
Tamil	14
Malayalam	17
Canarese	2

He says, "I would urge the advisability of insisting that one essential in vernacular writing should be that the words be separated one from another. I have considerable experience in several native languages, and I believe that without this essential *legibility* (that is, as Europeans understand legibility), will never be secured. From

this very cause no native attempts to read out letters till he has glanced through them previously." T. Kristnama Chari, one of the Examiners in Telugu, remarks that random combinations of letters and useless flourishes seem to be considered marks of good writing. In future I shall direct that high marks shall only be given to such papers as are written with extreme plainness, and with the words separated. Due notice will be given to candidates. Three of the Examiners remark that the minimum (25 out of 100) is too low, and as I agree with them, and consider the subject one of great importance, I propose to raise the minimum, in future, to two-fifths of the maximum. The Mofussil papers in English hand-writing were better written but worse spelt than those of Madras, and Chittoor was by far the best station. Nellore and Bellary rank first in Telugu writing, and Coimbatore and Bangalore in Tamil.

26. *Spelling and Dictation.*—The English Spelling and Dictation shewed a decided improvement, but Mr. Craig has proved that the ordinary system of marking, when applied to a paper in mis-spelling, is such as to render the test, with the present minimum, almost nugatory. I shall accordingly modify the system at the next examination. The test, as far as regards the vernacular languages, with the exception of Canarese, seems to have been very severe.

Per-centage of failures.	
English...	11
Telugu...	75
Tamil...	52
Malayalum	34
Canarese...	2

27. *Grammar and Composition.*—The minimum in this subject was raised from one-eighth to one-fifth. The candidates in Tamil and Malayalum did very badly, and seemed to have paid little or no attention to the subject. Major Lane recommends that the minimum should be again raised to one-third; but I am not prepared to do this at present.

Per-centage of failures.	
English...	32
Telugu...	18
Tamil...	24
Malayalum...	40
Canarese...	2

28. *Arithmetic.*—At this examination candidates were required to write their answers in English figures, and no marks were given when vernacular figures were used. A great improvement is evident in all languages.

Per-centage of failures	In 1867.	In 1866.
English.........	47	48
Telugu.........	49	71
Tamil	82	79
Malayalum	61	78
Canarese.......	56	87

29. *History and Geography.*—The papers in History and Geography were badly done, probably, because, candidates generally believe that no minimum is required in them. The minimum, which was only introduced in 1865, is very small, (13 out of 100).

Per-centage of failures.

	History.	Geography.
English.........	23	8
Telugu.........	37	40
Tamil	18	18
Malayalum ...	30	41
Canarese.......	26	29

30. The steady increase in the business transacted in my office necessitated great changes in my establishment during the year under review. By G. O., 8th October 1866, No. 283, the following scale was sanctioned, subject to the orders of the Supreme Government:—

Manager at	Rupees	200
Clerk	"	60
Moochee	"	15
Three Peons	"	24

and by G. O., 26th January 1867, No. 25, the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to the above scale, and to the raising of the Secretary's salary from Rupees 100 to Rupees 250, the total additional cost being Rupees 369 per mensem. The Government of India stipulated, however, that the establishment should not, exclusive of the salary of the Secretary, entail any expense to the State. By G. O., 16th January 1867, No. 65, my Secretary was directed to undertake the duties of the Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, with an additional remuneration of Rs. 100.

31. In Appendix D, I give a complete statement of the receipts and charges for the official year 1866-67, shewing a balance of Rupees 3,322-2-0 in favour of Government. The financial result of the Commission, since its institution, is a cost to Government of a little more than Rs. 3,000, but there has been a surplus for the last three years.

32. In future I propose to devote any such surplus as may stand to my credit, after the expenses of the year have been provided for, to the gradual purchase of furniture, such as tables and chairs, which are required at all examinations, but are very scantily supplied in many districts.

33. Nothing shows more clearly the rapid increase in the sphere embraced by the examinations than the progressive increase in the sum paid as fees by candidates. The rates have been unchanged during the four years

General Test.			*Special Test.*		
1864	Rs.	7,885	1863	Rs.	1,991
1865	"	12,210	1864	"	5,208
1866	"	11,970	1865	"	7,546
1867	"	13,575	1866	"	7,686

from 1863-64 to 1866-67, but the amount has increased from Rupees 9,879 to Rupees 21,261.

34. The new volume containing selections from papers connected with the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations is now in the press. I hoped to be able to submit it to Government with this report, but find that it will not be ready for some weeks.

ORDER THEREON, 29th October 1867, No. 338.

From the foregoing report of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations it appears that four examinations were held during the year 1866-67, namely, a Special Test Examination in August 1866, a General Test Examination in February 1867, and two Modified Special Test Examinations, one in September 1866, and the other in February 1867.

2. The total number of candidates who applied to be admitted to the Special Test Examination was, inclusive of Police Officers, 1,536. The per-centage of successful to unsuccessful candidates, inclusive of those who having failed for the higher grades were passed for the lower grades, was less in every test except the General Revenue Test, lower grade, and Precis writing, than in 1865. The low per-centage in Civil and Criminal Law, and in the higher Revenue grade, is accounted for by candidates having been for the first time prohibited from passing the higher grades of tests in the vernaculars, and having been required in both grades of the Law Tests to pass in the Law of Evidence, whether the Text-book had been translated into the vernacular or not. The reason for the want of success in the lower grade of the Translation Test is stated to be the provision made by the new rules by which the latter test is made part of the necessary qualification for the post of Moonsiff, Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, &c., and the fact that many candidates entered for the test without any reasonable chance of success, in consequence of no additional fee being imposed. In the lower grade of the Revenue Test, and in Precis writing, there was a satisfactory improvement.

One hundred and eighty-six candidates presented themselves for the Police Test; 28 passed in Law, and 133 in the Departmental paper. Altogether 27 candidates were pronounced qualified as Police Inspectors.

3. The Government concur with the Commissioner in thinking that on the whole the results of the Special Test Examination may be considered satisfactory.

4. The results of the Modified Special Test Examinations are not so satisfactory, but shew that the best of the men eligible had been eliminated on former occasions.

5. In the General Test Examination the number of persons examined was larger than in any previous year, and the per-centage of successful candidates was also higher. The Government concur with the Commissioner in considering that high marks for hand-writing should only be given for papers written with extreme plainness, and with the words separated. The suggestion for raising the minimum in this subject to two-fifths of the maximum is also approved.

6. The precautions taken in the preparation and distribution of the papers appear to have been completely successful, and reflect much credit on those entrusted with this laborious undertaking.

7. The statement of receipts and disbursements shew a balance of Rupees 3,322 in favor of Government, Rupees 21,261 having been realised by fees, while the whole cost of the Commission amounted to Rupees 17,938 only.

The proposal to devote by the purchase of furniture required at the examinations, any surplus which may remain in future years, is approved.

8. It is unnecessary to remark upon the changes sanctioned in regard to the salary of the Secretary, and the pay of the establishment, in January last.

(Signed) R. S. Ellis,
Chief Secretary.

From the Rev. B. F. Amarante, Vicar General of St. Thomé, to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; dated St. Thomé, 8th November 1867.

Robert Sebastian Jobard.
Bernard Francis Zacharias.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that two lads in the Orphanage of this Bishopric, whose names are noted in the margin, and who have been educated gratis in Saint Francis Xavier's Anglo-Vernacular School at St. Thomé, are qualified to pass their examin-

ation in the tests prescribed in the Government Notification of the 26th April 1861. As orphans, they are of themselves unable to pay the fee demanded in paragraph 3 of your Notification of the 26th September last; and if the fee is to be paid by the Orphanage, it will add to its incumbrance, which the institution is hardly able to bear. As I have been just given to understand that orphan boys of other charitable establishments are admitted free of charge to the examination, I beg you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government to Messrs. Robert Sebastian Jobard and Bernard Francis Zacharias, in my Orphanage, being admitted to the next examination, free from the payment of the prescribed fee.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Rev. B. F. AMARANTE, Vicar General of St. Thomé, dated Madras, 11th November 1867, No. 528.

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed to state that you are mistaken in supposing that the boys of any Orphan or other Educational Institution are admitted to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination without payment of the prescribed fee, and that the Commissioner has no power to remit it.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated 7th November 1867, No. 439.

In submitting, for the consideration and orders of Government, the enclosed letter, No. 49, of 24th October 1867, from Assistant Apothecary Ashworth, in medical charge of the Civil Dispensary at Combaconum, pointing out the inconvenience occasioned by his not being permitted to grant *Vaccination* Certificates, although he is not debarred from granting others of more importance, I have the honor to state that this restriction, which may probably have resulted from an oversight, is, in my opinion, quite unnecessary; and I would recommend that, as a matter of public convenience, Warrant Medical Officers of *any* grade

holding an independent charge may be authorised to give the certificates in question.

From Assistant Apothecary J. G. ASHWORTH, in Medical charge of Civil Dispensary, Combaconum, to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Southern Division, Trichinopoly; dated Combaconum, 24th October 1867, No. 49.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that several candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination have applied to me for Vaccination Certificates, which I was obliged to refuse in accordance with Notification in the *Tanjore District Gazette*, paragraph 4, which states, that "no application will be received, unless it is accompanied by a certificate signed by a Medical Officer or subordinate of the rank given in the margin."

Zillah Surgeon.
Native Surgeon.
1st and 2nd Apothecary.

2. This town being provided with several English schools, together with the Provincial College, it is to be expected that there will be a large number of candidates every year for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, who are compelled to travel either to Tanjore to the Zillah Surgeon, or Manargoody to the Native Surgeon, for Vaccination Certificates. I might here observe that no restrictions are placed on my granting certificates of much more value, such as recommending sick leave to public servants, Medico-legal certificates, &c., &c.

3. Requesting you will be pleased to send me instructions on this subject.

No. 2,046.

Forwarded for the consideration and orders of the Inspector General, with reference to paragraph 4 of the Notification of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, published at page 1393 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 25th instant.

TRICHINOPOLY,
30th October 1867.

(Signed) J. L. RANKING,
For Depy. Inspr. Genl.,
Indian Medl. Dept.

To the Secy. Inspr. Genl. Indian Medl. Dept., Fort St. George.

ORDER THEREON, 16th November 1867, No. 1,437.

Resolved, accordingly, that Warrant Medical Officers of *any* grade holding an independent charge be authorised to grant Vaccination Certificates to candidates for employment in the Public Service, applying for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Accountant General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Fort Saint George, 11th November 1867, No. 255.

I have the honor to enclose an original Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, and with reference thereto to request that I may be informed in what sense the terms "Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class," and "Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class," are used in the Special Test Rules of 3rd January 1866, whether they refer to *the extent of the powers* with which the Subordinate Magistrates are invested under the Procedure Code, or to the *class of the stations* to which they may be appointed according to the Honorable Mr. Pelly's arrangement. If the words are used in the former sense, I beg to be informed what qualification should be demanded from men appointed as Subordinate Magistrates in any of the three* classes into which Mr. Pelly has divided them, as the Special Test Examination Rules do not seem clearly to provide for them.

		RS.	
* 1st Class	...	100	per mensem.
2nd do.	...	70	do.
3rd do.	...	50	do.

ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1867, No. 1,927.

The terms "Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class," and "Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class," used in the Special Test Examination Rules of the 3rd January 1866, clearly refer to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. The Accountant General is, however, concerned only with the salaries to be drawn by Sub-Magistrates according to the rates specified in the three classes of Mr. Pelly's scheme.

3. Mr. Pelly's classification has reference to the importance of the stations to which the Sub-Magistrates may be posted, irrespective of the powers which they may exercise.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Malayalum Interpreter, High Court, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 23rd September 1867.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Order of Government, dated 25th February last, No. 298, Judicial Department, stating that, "if my translation of Mr. Kindersley's Law of Evidence should appear "and be favorably reported upon, the Government will consider the "advisability of taking a portion of the first edition at the price fixed "in G. O., No. 1,160, dated 23rd July 1862, viz., Rupees two and "Annas eight."

2. I beg to submit, herewith, the manuscript translation of the work, prepared by myself, and *thoroughly revised* by the late Principal Sudder Ameen of Calicut (Kookelkelloo Nair), and to request that the same may be forwarded for the report of the Malayalum Translator to Government.

3. If the report shall be favorable, I shall be prepared to part *absolutely* with my right to the manuscript translation, and to the publication thereof by Government on their own account, upon their being pleased to pay me the sum of Rupees 500, the amount offered by Government for the translation, by a Notification published in January 1866, or thereabouts.

4. I shall be prepared, in case the translation shall have been, as above, purchased and published, to correct the proofs, and, generally, to carry the work through the press.

5. Respectfully and earnestly commending my labors to the Government for their patronage and support, I beg leave to subscribe, &c.

Referred to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations for report, in communication with the Malayalum Translator to Government.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

26th September 1867.

From the Malayalum Interpreter, High Court, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 24th September 1867.

With reference to my address of yesterday's date, I feel it now necessary to submit what I have inadvertently omitted to add in that communication, viz., that I have registered upwards of 500 subscribers for my translation of Mr. Kindersley's "*Law of Evidence,*" and, among them, are the Travancore and Cochin Governments, and several of the Judicial and Revenue Officers of Malabar. I shall, of course, be prepared to refer the subscribers to Government for the copies subscribed for by them, in case my application, of yesterday's date, be favorably disposed of.

From the Malayalum Interpreter, High Court, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 25th October 1867.

Having, on the 23rd September 1867, submitted my manuscript translation* of Mr. Kindersley's "*Law of Evidence*" for the kind patronage of Government, and not having been yet favored with any orders, permit me, respectfully, to solicit your kind attention to the subject and early orders thereon.

* Into Malayalum.

Forwarded to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, with reference to docket, dated the 26th September last.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

30th October 1867.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 22nd November 1867, No. 551.

With reference to the Endorsement of Government, dated 26th September 1867, on a letter from Mr. Fernandez, offering a Malayalum Translation of Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence, under the terms of G. O., 3rd January 1866, No. 2, I am directed to enclose copies of a letter from Mr. Fernandez, dated 9th instant, and from Mr. Kindersley, dated 15th idem, which shew that the translation is one of the *first* edition of the Manual, and that Mr. Kindersley, on being consulted by the Commissioner, states that the first edition of his work contained several mistakes which have been corrected in subsequent editions, and that the third edition contains a good deal of additional matter, so that he cannot recommend the adoption of a translation of the first edition. In this opinion the Commissioner concurs.

2. The translation was submitted to the Malayalum Translator to Government, but he returned it without pronouncing an opinion of its merits when he found that it was taken from the first edition.

3. Mr. Fernandez seems to have mistaken the meaning of Government in paragraph 3, G. O., 6th June 1866, No. 898, and G. O., 25th February 1867, No. 298.

From the Malayalum Interpreter, High Court, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; dated Madras, 9th November 1867.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Official Memorandum of the 6th instant, and to state that the translation therein referred to is of the first edition, and that from the Order of Government, dated 25th February last, that edition seems to have been the one kept in view.

From J. R. KINDERSLEY, Esq., to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; dated Madras, 15th November 1867.

In reply to your letter, No. 530, of the 12th June, lately received, I have the honor to inform you that the first edition of my Manual of Evidence contains several mistakes, which have been corrected in subsequent editions, and that the third edition contains a good deal of

additional matter, and is in many respects a great deal better than the first edition.

2. Under these circumstances, I do not recommend the adoption of the first edition for translation.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd December 1867, No. 1,973.

The Government are not prepared to take copies of the Malayalum Translation of the first edition of Kindersley's Law of Evidence, as it appears that a third edition of the work, with important revisions and additions, has been published.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Malayalum Interpreter, High Court, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 9th December 1867.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt, on the 7th instant, of the Order of Government, dated the 3rd idem, No. 1,973, Judicial Department, stating (with reference to the *express* terms of its Order of the 25th February last, No. 298, as regards "taking a portion of my translation of the first edition" of Mr. Kindersley's Law of Evidence) that "the Government are not prepared to take copies of such first edition, as it appears that a third edition of the work, with important revisions and additions, has been published."

2. I beg to submit that I was quite unprepared for such an order, in the face of the express terms of the wishes of Government, conveyed in their Proceedings of the 25th February last, and respectfully to add that I cannot possibly understand how the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations makes it out that I have "mistaken the meaning of the Government" above referred to (G. O., 25th February 1867, No. 298). Mr. Kindersley's objection to recommend *now* the adoption of the first edition for translation, is, I humbly submit, one thing, and the express terms of the Government Order, offering to take the translation of the first edition, if approved of,

is quite another thing; and I, therefore, leave it to Government to decide whether it is fair and just that, after submitting my translation of the first edition, with reference to the specific terms of the G. O., of the 25th February last, I should now be told that they are not prepared to take that translation.

3. A translation, into Malayalum, of the third edition, published by Mr. P. John, of Calicut, has, I learn, been disapproved of by the Malayalum Translator to Government, and hence translators are discouraged now from undertaking the risk.

4. Under the foregoing circumstances, and, considering the additional labor that will devolve in the revision of my translation,* with reference to the additions and alterations of the third edition, I beg that the Government will be pleased, as a special case, to raise the amount fixed in the Notification published in January 1866 from 500 Rupees to 600 Rupees, as regards the Malayalum translation which I may submit within the 28th February 1868, subject to the approval of the Malayalum Translator to Government.

* Not yet returned, and which I beg may be returned.

ORDER THEREON, 16th December 1867, No. 2,069.

The Governor in Council will be prepared to raise the sum authorised for the Malayalum translation of the third edition of Kindersley's Law of Evidence from Rupees 500 to Rupees 600, provided that Mr. Fernandez submits his translation, as stated, by the 28th February 1868, and that it is favorably reported on by the Malayalum Translator to Government.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Collector of South Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Cuddalore, 6th December 1867, No. 70.

Under Government Order, No. 680, dated 2nd May 1859, I have the honor to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained for

exempting the undermentioned individuals from passing the Uncovenanted Service General Test Examination :—

(1.) Villianallur Chokalinga Moodelliar, Goomastah, Chedumbrum Talook.

(2.) Tiruvamattur Somasoondara Moodelliar, Goomastah, Sub-Magistrate's Office, Munnargoody.

(3.) Vasanthapuram Narasimah Iyer, Goomastah, Sub-Magistrate's Office, Punrooty.

(4.) Arany Vittal Row, Vernacular Accountant, Treasury Department, South Arcot.

(5.) Nettala Cooppoosawmy Iyer, Goomastah, Sub-Magistrate's Office, Tittagoody.

2. These servants, as will be seen from the accompanying list of their services, were thrown out of employ, owing to reduction of establishment caused by the introduction of Mr. Pelly's scheme. They presented themselves for the Special Test Examination held in August last, but were refused admission by the Commissioner, on the ground that they had not been continuously in the public service since the 1st January 1859, and had not passed the General Test Examination, or been exempted therefrom under the Order of Government quoted above.

3. Under these circumstances, I request that the exemption solicited by these servants, who have been thrown out of employ for no fault, may be granted.

4. They are all men of good character.

LIST shewing the Services of the undermentioned Servants, who have been thrown out of employ by the introduction of Mr. Pelly's scheme.

Names.	Particulars of Service.	Remarks.
Villianallur Chokalinga Moodelliar, Goomastah, Chedumbrum Talook.	10th April 1842 to 2nd March 1843, as Assistant Police Mooshruff in Kallacoorchy Talook, at 5 Rupees per mensem. 3rd March 1843 to 4th January 1847, as Police Mooshruff in Virdachellum Talook, at Rupees 10-8-0 per mensem. 1st January 1848 to 17th November 1849, as Assistant Javabneviss in Virdachellum Talook, at 5 Rupees per mensem. 18th November 1849 to 27th February 1856, as Revenue Javabneviss in Virdachellum Talook, at Rupees 10-8-0 per mensem.	

LIST shewing the Services of the undermentioned Servants, &c.—(*Continued*).

Names.	Particulars of Service.	Remarks.
Villianallur Chokalinga Moodelliar, Goomastah, Chedumbrum Talook. (*concld*).	28th February to 7th March 1856, as Tappal Goomastah in the Hoozoor, at 14 Rupees per mensem. 8th March 1856 to 29th December 1857, as Revenue Javabneviss in Ellavanasore Talook, at Rupees 10-8-0 per mensem. 30th December 1857 to June 1860, as Police Mooshruff in Munnargoody Talook, at Rupees 10-8-0 per mensem. 1st to 21st July 1860, out of employ, owing to Mr. Pelly's revision of establishments. 22nd July 1860 up to the present date, as Goomastah in Chellumbrum Talook, at 15 Rupees per mensem.	
Tiruvamattur Somasoondara Moodelliar, Goomastah, Sub-Magistrate's Office, Munnargoody Talook.	10th September 1851 to 24th February 1856, as 3rd Royasam in Munnargoody Talook, at 5 Rupees per mensem. 25th February 1856 to 30th June 1860, as 1st Royasam in Munnargoody Talook, at 7 Rupees per mensem. 1st to 31st July 1860, out of employ, owing to Mr. Pelly's revision of establishments. 1st August 1860 to 31st July 1863, as Dufterbund in the Munnargoody Sub-Magistrate's Office, at 7 Rupees per mensem. 1st August 1863 to 14th July 1865, as Dufterbund in the Tittagoody Sub-Magistrate's Office, at 7 Rupees per mensem. 15th July to 31st October 1865, as Goomastah in the Tittagoody Sub-Magistrate's Office, at 12 Rupees per mensem. 1st November 1865 up to the present date, as Goomastah in the Tittagoody Sub-Magistrate's Office, at 15 Rupees per mensem.	Passed II. B, and III. B, in Tamil in 1866. Suspended for four months from the 6th Sept. 1867—*Vide* Quarterly Return to Board, dated 23rd October 1867.
Vasanthapuram Narasimah Iyer, Goomastah, Sub-Magistrate's Office, Punrooty.	1st July 1854 to June 1857, as Assistant Royasam in Tiruvady, at Rupees 4-8-0 per mensem. 1st July 1857 to June 1860, as Head Royasam in Tiruvady, at 7 Rupees per mensem. 1st to 31st July 1860 out of employ, owing to Mr. Pelly's revision of establishments. 1st August 1860 to October 1865, as Goomastah in Tiruvady, at 12 Rupees per mensem. 1st November 1865 up to the present date, as Goomastah in Tiruvady, at 15 Rupees per mensem.	
Arany Vittal Row, Vernacular Accountant, Treasury Department, South Arcot.	22nd September 1847 to 25th July 1849, as Acting Hoozoor Goomastah, at Rupees 17-8-0 per mensem. 26th July 1849 to 4th September 1858, as Royasam in Cuddalore Talook, at 7 Rupees per mensem. 5th September 1858 to June 1860, as Karkoon in Cuddalore Talook, at 10 Rupees per mensem. 1st July to December 1860 out of employ, owing to Mr. Pelly's revision of establishments.	

LIST shewing the Services of the undermentioned Servants, &c.—(*Concluded*).

Names.	Particulars of Service.	Remarks.
Arany Vittal Row, Vernacular Accountant, Treasury Department, South Arcot.--(*concld*).	1st January 1861 to April 1864, as Treasury 3rd Vernacular Accountant in the Hoozoor, at 15 Rupees per mensem. 1st May 1864 to June 1865, as Treasury 2nd Vernacular Accountant in the Hoozoor, at 20 Rupees per mensem. 1st July to September 1865, as 5th Vernacular Accountant in the Hoozoor, at 20 Rupees per mensem. 1st October 1865 to 22nd June 1866, as 2nd Vernacular Accountant in the Hoozoor, at 20 Rupees per mensem. 23rd June 1866, up to the present date, as Acting 1st Vernacular Accountant in the Hoozoor, at 25 Rupees per mensem.	
Nettala Cooppoosawmy Iyer, Goomastah Sub-Magistrate's Office, Tittagoody.	11th May 1852 to 20th August 1854, as Assistant Mooshruff in Trikkalur, at 5 Rs. per mensem. 21st August 1854 to 24th April 1857, as Royasam in Chellumbrum Talook, at 5 Rs. per mensem. 25th April 1857 to June 1860, as Karkoon in Chellumbrum Talook, at 10 Rupees per mensem. 1st July 1860 to 12th March 1861, out of employ, owing to Mr. Pelly's revision of establishments. 13th March 1861 to 22nd Feb. 1863, as Attender in the Sub-Collector's Office, at 8 Rs. per mensem. 23rd February to August 1863, as Acting Revenue Inspector in Chellumbrum Talook, at 17 Rupees per mensem. 1st September to 31st December 1863, as Acting Revenue Inspector in Virdachellum Talook, at 17 Rupees per mensem. 1st January to 19th October 1864, as Attender in the Sub-Collector's Office, at 8 Rs. per mensem. 20th October to 18th November 1864, as Acting Revenue Inspector in Chellumbrum Talook, at 20 Rupees per mensem. 19th to 27th November 1864, as Attender in the Sub-Collector's Office, at 8 Rs. per mensem. 28th November 1864 to March 1865, as Acting Revenue Inspector in Chellumbrum, at 14 Rupees per mensem. 1st to 30th April 1865, as Acting Goomastah in the Porto Novo Sub-Magistrate's Office, at 15 Rupees per mensem. 1st May to 15th November 1865, as Goomastah in the Munnargoody Sub-Magistrate's Office, at 12 Rupees per mensem. 16th November 1865 to 15th February 1866, as Record Goomastah in the Sub-Collector's Office, at 15 Rupees per mensem. 16th February 1866 up to the present date, as Goomastah in the Tittagoody Sub-Magistrate's Office, at 15 Rupees per mensem.	

(Signed.) C. W. READE,
Collector.

CUDDALORE, 6*th December* 1867.

ORDER THEREON, 17th December 1867, No. 1,588.

As it is shewn from the statement received with the foregoing letter that—

Villianallur Chokalinga Moodelliar, Goomastah, Chedumbrum Talook;

Tiruvamattur Somasoondara Moodelliar, Goomastah, Sub-Magistrate's Office, Munnargoody;

Vasanthapuram Narasimah Iyer, Goomastah, Sub-Magistrate's Office, Punrooty;

Arany Vittal Row, Vernacular Accountant, Treasury Department, South Arcot; and,

Nettala Cooppoosawmy Iyer, Goomastah, Sub-Magistrate's Office, Tittagoody,

were employed in the Public Service prior to the 1st January 1859, and were thrown out of employ for short periods in consequence of a revision of the Collectors' establishments, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the individuals in question be admitted to the Special Test Examination, without passing the General Test Examination.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Procs. of the Madras Govt., 22nd January 1868, *No.* 82.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that in several districts the practice prevails of appointing to subordinate posts, on salaries below 20 Rupees per mensem, unpassed candidates, without inquiring whether there are persons who have qualified for the Public Service by passing the prescribed tests, and who may be willing to accept the lower appointments.

2. Without wishing unnecessarily to hamper Officers in their selection of candidates for subordinate offices, the Governor in Council desires to point out the injustice that is done to those who have proved their capacity for employment by passing the prescribed tests, in not allowing them the opportunity of entering the Public Service at an early age, and acquiring useful training in subordinate positions, until they can be promoted to higher and more lucrative appointments.

3. Heads of Offices are, therefore, requested to endeavour, by Notifications in their own and the neighbouring District Gazettes, to call attention to vacancies in the lower appointments in their respective offices, and thus afford an opportunity to passed candidates of offering their services.

(Signed) R. S. Ellis,
Chief Secretary.

Proceedings of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Madras, 15th February 1868, No. 67.

Read letters from the several Collectors.

These letters are the answers to a Circular sent to all Collectors by the Commissioner on the 21st September, requesting them to report whether any furniture is required in their districts for Service Examinations, and whether it will be possible to avoid the necessity of closing schools whilst the examinations last.

The Commissioner will now proceed to notice the circumstances of each district *seriatim.*

Bellary.—In Bellary it is said that the Government Provincial School is the only building in which the examinations can be held. No furniture is required. The number of candidates at the last Special Test Examination was seventy-five. The Commissioner hopes the Collector will endeavour to hold this examination somewhere else.

Coimbatore.—In Coimbatore difficulty is always experienced in obtaining a suitable building. Mr. Stane's coffee godown was rented to the Commissioner in August, when the examination lasted a week, for Rupees 200, and the Anglo-Vernacular School has been reluctantly granted for the February examination, which lasted three days, for Rupees 150, which the Commissioner is compelled to pay, as no other building is available. These sums the Collector considers reasonable; but it will be impossible for the Commissioner to comply with many such demands. It must be remembered that although the fees paid by examinees are numerous, the expense of engaging Examiners is proportionately great, and this, together with the contingent charges, &c., and the salaries of the Commissioner's Establishment, has to be paid out of the money received by fees, no allowance from other sources being made

by Government. The Commissioner requests that the Collector of Coimbatore will inform him whether, under present circumstances, it would not be at the same time more convenient and more economical to erect a temporary shed for each examination, selling the materials as soon as it is over. The Collector seems to think that only sixty candidates should be examined at a time, but this could not be managed, unless Government altered the whole system of examination, and the Commissioner cannot advise that this should be done because of difficulties which have been experienced in a single district, and which he hopes are not insuperable. It is said that 125 tables and stools are wanted, and can be made up at Rupees 9 each.

Cuddapah.—In Cuddapah there is no available building but the Zillah School. Last August there where ninety-four candidates examined, and at the last general Test Examination, 128. Here also the Commissioner would wish to have a temporary building erected for the Special Test Examination, if no other means of avoiding interference with the school can be suggested. Furniture for sixty candidates is required, and must be made up at Madras.

Ganjam.—In Ganjam the examinations are held at two stations. At Chicacole it seems to be thought necessary that the school-house should be used when more than twenty candidates are examined. At the last General Test Examination there were thirty-nine. The Commissioner hopes that the Principal Assistant will always endeavour to provide for the Special Test Examination otherwise than by closing the school. At Chetterpore the Onslow School-room has hitherto been used, but another building could be rented at Rupees 2 a day. The Commissioner requests that this may be done in future. Rupees 57 for fifty-seven desks is all that is required in this district.

Godavery.—At Rajahmundry there are no suitable buildings but the School and the Museum, and the Museum Committee refuse to lend their room, because the floor would be dirtied. No efficient superintendence but that of Schoolmasters is obtainable. The Commissioner thinks that matting might be supplied for the Museum floor at a moderate expense, and as it is most desirable to avoid interfering with the school during the Special Test Examination, he requests that the Collector will favour him with his opinion on the matter, after communicating with the Committee. The superintendence requisite for that examination should be furnished by the Collector's establishment.

Rupees 300 is wanted for 100 tables and stools of an inferior description.

Kistna.—At Masulipatam a suitable house can be obtained. 100 tables and stools, which can be provided at Rupees 7 each, are required. The Commissioner is ready to pay Assistant Superintendents at the General Test Examination, when public Officers are not available. The sum usually allowed for their remuneration is Rupees 5 per diem. The Special Test Examination being limited to persons in the employ of Government, the superintendence devolves on the Officers of Government as part of their regular duties.

Kurnool.—In Kurnool the Collector's Cutcherry is used; but the school has to be closed in order that the requisite superintendence may be provided, and work in the Collector's Office is almost suspended. The number of candidates at the last General Test Examination was forty-nine. That at the last Special Test Examination was seventy-five. In the case of the latter examination, at all events, it is unnecessary to close the school, for the superintendence ought to be conducted by employés of the Departments interested in it. It is certainly very inconvenient for the examination to be held in the Collector's Cutcherry, and the Collector is accordingly requested to state whether a suitable temporary building might not be erected, as has been suggested above with regard to Coimbatore. The cost of a table and stool (Rupees 18) is so great that the funds will not suffice to obtain articles of that description, but a small sum will, with the consent of Government, be placed at the Collector's disposal, and he will be asked to get desks made up sufficient for, say, forty candidates. It will not be difficult to find storage room for such articles.

Madras.—In Madras the greatest difficulty is experienced. The number of candidates has steadily increased from the time the examinations were first instituted. At the last Special Test Examination (August) the number was 426, and at the last General Test Examination the number was 841. To procure accommodation for so large a number as the latter, and to provide the requisite number of Superintendents, it is necessary not only to engage all suitable public buildings at the Presidency, but to close most public and private schools, and if the authorities in charge of the latter were to refuse their aid, it would probably be impossible to carry on the examination. If the General Test Examination is to be held at all, the Commissioner does not see how the closing of the schools can be avoided. During the

Special Test Examination, however, it will be possible to avoid interfering with schools, if the requisite number of Superintendents (which on the last occasion was six), can be obtained from departments other than the Educational Department. Government will be addressed on the subject. With regard to furniture, there are 300 tables and stools belonging to this office, and about 250 belonging to the University, which have always been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner. 300 more are wanted.

Madura.—In Madura a building other than the School-house can always be obtained. Candidates have hitherto provided their own tables, and the Collector does not consider that furniture is wanted but as this state of things is objectionable, the Commissioner considers that a sum sufficient to provide 100 tables and stools and forty desks should be assigned to Madura. The number of candidates at the last General Test Examination was 143. The Commissioner hopes that, during the Special Test Examination, the school will not be interfered with. The Superintendents can, no doubt, be furnished from the Revenue Department.

Malabar.—At Calicut accommodation can be rented, and at Tellicherry the examination can be held in the Sub-Collector's Cutcherry. Some of the candidates at the General Test Examination are accommodated in the Army School-house at Cannanore. The Commissioner requests that the schools may not be closed in order to supply Superintendents for the Special Test Examination at Calicut and Tellicherry. 130 tables and stools, which can be obtained at rates somewhat cheaper than those prevailing at Madras, are required.

Nellore.—The only room in Nellore suitable for the examinations is the Free Church Mission Hall, which has hitherto been courteously placed at the disposal of the Commissioner. He regrets that it is found necessary to close the school which is held in this building. The Collector is requested to consider whether the Special Test Examination (at which on the last occasion 106 candidates appeared), could not be held somewhere else. 100 sets of tables and stools, which can be supplied at Rupees 8 each, are required.

North Arcot.—The Collector of North Arcot seems to think that the necessity for closing schools might be avoided entirely if the examinations were held at Vellore instead of Chittoor, but he does not seem to be certain. The Commissioner requests that he will make further

inquiries about available buildings at Vellore, &c., and report the result. Of course, in introducing such a change, the convenience of candidates should be considered. 100 tables and stools, which can be made up at the Madras rates, are wanted here.

Salem.—At Salem the Collector's Office and the Zillah School-house are the only buildings in which the examinations can be held, and the latter is the more convenient. The Commissioner requests that arrangements may be made to avoid interfering with the school at the Special Test Examination. By the aid of tents, or a temporary building, the necessity for suspending work in the Collector's Cutcherry might be avoided. Furniture, it is stated, can be hired and could not be kept in store.

South Arcot.—At Cuddalore the Collector anticipates that he may sometimes, but not always, be able to hold the examination in other buildings than the school-house. He is requested to endeavour to do so at every Special Test Examination. 125 tables and stools, at Rupees 9 each, are required.

South Canara.—At Mangalore the examinations are not held in the school building, but the Schoolmaster is required to superintend. The Collector thinks that the services of others can be obtained for payment, which the Commissioner is ready to give at the usual rates, and he accordingly requests that the Collector will avoid closing the school at all events during the Special Test Examination. He remarks, however, that at this examination, either a Covenanted Assistant or a Deputy Collector should be the chief Superintendent.

Tanjore.—At Combaconum and Tanjore the Collector has "no hesitation in saying that there are no other buildings (than school-houses) which could be obtained either for rent or favour which would be suitable for the purpose." The Commissioner is satisfied with the Collector's assurance on this point; but he would be glad if the Collector would keep in mind the desirability of not interfering with the schools at the *Special Test Examination*, and of holding it elsewhere if it is ever possible to do so. The Commissioner's difficulty is not with regard to making Schoolmasters willing to supervise by payment or otherwise, but results from the fact that it is inexpedient for the State to divert their services to duties in which the Educational Department is not interested. The Collector says nothing about Tranquebar, which is one of the stations at which the General Test Examination takes place. At Negapatam the

Commissioner is ready to pay the rent of a building, and to secure the services of the gentlemen named by the Collector as Superintendents if it is necessary to do so, but the Special Test Examination ought, whenever it is possible, to be superintended and arranged by the departments interested, of which the Revenue Department is the chief. The stipend named by the Collector, as the proper one for superintendence seems to be higher than the funds can bear. The fee for chief supervision in Madras is Rupees 30, and that for under Superintendents, Rupees 5 per diem. Furniture is always obtainable in this district, and could not be kept in store if provided.

Tinnevelly.—At Palamcottah the Collector says there is a building attached to his Cutcherry which can be used; but recommends a tope as more suitable. The Commissioner can hardly suppose the Collector is serious in this recommendation. He is prepared to provide funds for cheap matting to cover the floor of the Cutcherry building during examinations, if the Collector will inform him of the cost. 160 tables and stools and forty desks are required.

Trichinopoly.—In Trichinopoly the Collector reports that the school-house must be used for the present at all events. The Commissioner hopes that the Collector may be able to hold the Special Test Examination elsewhere. No furniture is wanted.

Vizagapatam.—In Vizagapatam the Collector reports that "there are no buildings procurable in this district for examination purposes, and in consequence no furniture will be required to be purchased for that object." The last examination was held in the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, so that the Collector must be understood to mean that no *other* building is available. The number of candidates for the last Special Test Examination was seventy-two. The Commissioner hopes that the Collector will endeavour to arrange for this examination elsewhere in future.

The Commissioner wishes it to be understood that although the Educational Department may fairly be called upon to take a large share of the labour involved in conducting the General Test Examination, the Special Test Examination which affects other departments only should, whenever possible, be conducted without interfering with schools.

The total cost of the furniture required, in order that candidates may be properly accommodated without indenting upon schools is Rupees 11,140 or thereabouts. The balance at the credit of the department-

ment at the end of the official year, after paying the salaries of the Establishment, (with the exception of that of the Secretary), and the expenses of the examinations, will be about Rupees 6,400. The Commissioner resolves to apply to Government to sanction the expenditure of the following sums in each district :—

Districts.		Amount asked for or estimated.	Amount to be sanctioned.
		RS.	RS.
Coimbatore...	...	1,125	513
Cuddapah...	...	536	268
Ganjam...	...	57	57
Godavery...	...	300	150
Kistna...	...	700	350
Kurnool...	...	100	50
Madras...	...	2,550	1,275
Madura...	...	765	383
Malabar...	...	1,072	536
Nellore...	...	800	400
North Arcot...	...	850	425
South Arcot...	...	1,125	513
Tinnevelly...	...	1,160	530
		11,140	5,550

It is hoped that by economy and by purchasing a certain proportion of cheap desks, which are often preferred by candidates, and which can be more easily stored, Collectors will be able to make these allotments go far towards supplying the wants of their districts. They will, with the consent of Government, be supplemented to the extent required in the next official year.

From the Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, dated Calicut, 11th March 1868, No. 564.

I have the honor to request you will bring to the notice of the Commissioner that there are several men in this district who have been continuously in Government employ from 1st January 1859, but who are debarred from appearing for the Special Test from their having been for some time after the date above named, borne on the establishment

as Peons. The rule presses with peculiar hardship on several deserving men who were nominally Peons, but virtually Goomastahs, and shuts them out from appointments which they may with advantage be permitted to fill. Further, it appears to be perfectly in accordance with the *spirit* of the rules to admit them to the Special Tests, and a few have been accordingly admitted to those tests in former years in this district, and promoted to higher posts on their passing. I would, therefore, suggest that Government may be moved to modify the rule so as to embrace those who though nominally borne as Peons have yet actually served as Goomastahs since 1st January 1859.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 13th March 1868, No. 117.

I am directed to submit, for the favorable consideration of Government, the enclosed letter* and enclosure received from the Collector of Malabar.

* Dated 9th March 1868, No. 540.

From the Collector of Malabar, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations; dated Calicut, 9th March 1868, No. 540.

C. Suba Row, Sub-Magistrate of Gudalur in Wynaad, was appointed to that office in October last, and Government, in their Order, dated 3rd December 1867, No. 1,972, sanctioned his appointment on condition of his passing the Special Test Examination, prescribed for Subordinate Magistrates, at the next Examination.

2. He has applied, through the Deputy Collector of Wynaad, to be permitted to pass the examination in Tamil, who forwards the application, strongly recommending that it be complied with.

Translation of Application is enclosed.

3. I am of opinion, with the Deputy Collector, that the application of Suba Row is reasonable, both in consideration of the duties

devolving on him as Sub-Magistrate and Moonsiff of Gudalur, and of the difficulty, under the circumstances in which the man is now placed in an out-of-the-way place, of passing an examination in English, to one only colloquially acquainted with the language.

4. I have, therefore, the honor to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained for allowing him to pass the Test in Tamil.

5. I beg early attention to the matter as there are but a few months for making the requisite preparation for the ensuing examination.

Translation of an Arzi from C. SUBA ROW, Acting Sub-Magistrate of Gudalur, to the Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Wynaad, dated 15th February 1868.

I beg to submit, along with other testimonials, copies of letters regarding my conduct, &c., addressed by the heads of the Offices in which I was serving to their superior Officers, and of those received in reply thereto.

2. I was appointed on the 11th April 1857, by Mr. E. B. Thomas, the late Collector of Coimbatore, a Peon in the Talook of Chevur, in the said district, for the purpose of conducting the duties of a Goomastah in the same Talook. On the 8th October 1860 I was appointed 3rd Clerk in the Office of the Assistant Collector and Joint Magistrate of Ootacamund on a salary of Rupees 15 a month. On the 21st November 1862 I was made the 2nd Clerk in the same Office on Rupees 20 a month. On the 22nd May 1863 my salary was increased from Rs. 20 to Rupees 35 in the same post by order of the Honorable the Madras Government.

3. On the 22nd August 1865 I was promoted from Rupees 35 a month to Rupees 40 a month by order of Government. On the 24th October 1867 I have been appointed by yourself and the Collector to the Acting Sub-Magistrateship of Gudalur. Besides, having conducted myself to the satisfaction of my superiors, I have passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service General Test Examination of 1865. I was appointed to my present post on condition of my passing the Special Test Examination in 1868, according to the prescribed rules. Under the rules I am debarred from appearing for the Special Test Examinations in the Vernacular language, as I was not borne on the establishment as a Clerk on the 1st January

1859. On the 12th of February 1866, when I was employed as a Clerk in the Court of the Joint Magistrate at Ootacamund, Mr. P. Grant, the Collector of the district, recommended me to Government for permission to pass the Special Test Examination in Tamil, but the Government withheld their permission, stating, in their Order, dated 2nd March 1866, No. 322, that sufficient grounds have not been shewn for the exemption.

4. This implies that the permission will be granted if sufficient cause is shewn. Although I am able to read, write, and talk in English, yet as it is a foreign tongue to me, and as I have not been regularly taught in it, I would require more time at my command than I have if I am to pass the Examination in that language. The duties devolving upon me as a Sub-Magistrate and District Moonsiff, as well as those connected with the Treasury and the registration of documents, and other sundry duties together with the work of Agimash on Raggy cultivation, &c., leave me no time for preparing myself for the examination. I have every day enough of official work, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 8 in the evening. Moreover, I am occasionally subjected to illness in the sickly climate of Gudalur. I am acquainted with four or five vernaculars, such as Tamil, Telugu, &c. As I am but new to Malabar I have not had sufficient acquaintance with its vernacular to be able to pass my examination in it, but as I am confident that I will be able to pass the examination in Tamil, in which language I have been used to study the Acts and Circular Orders, and which is my native tongue, I beg respectfully to request you to forward the accompanying application and copies of testimonials, after perusal by you, to the Collector with your recommendation to obtain the permission of Government, allowing me to pass in Tamil instead of in English.

ORDER THEREON, 31st March 1868, No. 548.

Under the circumstances stated by the Collector of Malabar in the letter to the address of the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that C. Suba Row be permitted to pass the Special Test Examination, prescribed for Subordinate Magistrates, in Tamil.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Papers relating to the Modified Special Test Examination of July 1867.

QUESTIONS ON THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

1. Define the words, "wrongful loss," "dishonestly," and "document."

2. A Magistrate sentences an accused person, on the 1st July, to pay a fine of Rupees 50, and in default to imprisonment for three weeks. The accused says he has no money, and is sent to prison. On the 7th July, he offers the Magistrate Rupees 10 in part payment of the fine. Should the Magistrate take it? and, if so, on what date should he release the prisoner?

3. *A*, being in a feeble state of body, is asked by *B* to lend him Rupees 100. *A* thereupon directs his writer, *C*, to draw out a cheque in *B's* favor for Rupees 100. *C* draws out a cheque for Rupees 1,000, instead of Rupees 100, and presents it to *A*, who signs it without reading it, and gives it to *B*, telling him it is a cheque for Rupees 100. *B* goes to the Bank and draws Rupees 1,000. Draw up charges against *B* and *C* for the offences which seem to have been committed by them.

4. *A's* house is situated in a broad public street. He builds a new pial, jutting out a yard into the street. Has he committed any criminal offence, and, if so, what?

5. It is proved that *A* was caught in the act of attempting to pass coin which he knew to be spurious. What further circumstances

must a 2nd Class Subordinate Magistrate inquire into before he can determine whether he should stay proceedings, and send the case to the District Magistrate, or hold a preliminary inquiry, and commit the case to the Sessions Court?

Criminal Procedure Code.

1. *A* is convicted of an offence, and sentenced by the Magistrate to ten days' imprisonment on the 1st July. On the 3rd July another distinct offence is proved against *A*, and the Magistrate decides that the proper punishment for it is six days' imprisonment. When will *A* be released?

2. When may a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class grant a Search Warrant? How is it to be executed outside his district? How within his district but outside his talook?

3. What are the principal points of difference in the Procedure under Chapter XIV. and Chapter XV.? Under which Chapter would you record the inquiry in each of the following cases:—Voluntarily causing hurt, assault, dishonest misappropriation?

4. Who are entitled to a copy of the final order passed by a Criminal Court in any case? At whose expense is the copy to be made?

5. A Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class tries a case in which the accused is charged with stealing Rupees 10. He believes that the accused is guilty, and that there are circumstances of aggravation which render it desirable that he should be sentenced to three months' imprisonment. How should the Magistrate proceed?

Talook and Village Accounts.

1. How is the Statement No. 5 of Individual Settlement in the village prepared and closed, and what particulars does it contain?

2. What are the details entered in the Irsalnamahs which accompany the Remittance from the Village to the Talook, and what in those which accompany the Remittance from the Talook to the Hoozoor?

3. How and from what materials is the list of claims to remissions of various kinds (Village Statement No. 8) prepared? What particulars does it shew, and what is its object?

4. How and from what materials is the list of average prices of grain, submitted monthly to the Hoozoor, prepared?

5. How is the Register of Monthly Cultivation, No. 1 in Appendix B. prepared, and what particulars does it contain, and how is it closed each month?

6. What is the course observed when any sum on account of Land Revenue is received in one Talook on account of another Talook? Explain the course observed in both Talooks?

VIVA VOCE.

Indian Penal Code.

1. What points should be proved in evidence to warrant you in committing an accused person to the Sessions Court on a charge of receiving stolen property?

2. A Sowcar makes an entry in his books to shew that he has lent money to *B* which he has not lent, and brings his book to the Moonsiff's Court to prove the debt against *B*. Has he committed any offence, and if so, what?

3. If a child, ten years old, were charged with setting fire to a house, and it appeared on evidence that two persons had given the child fire, and had watched it go to the house and put fire in the thatch, and had afterwards given it sweetmeats, what charges should you make against the child, and against the two men, in sending the case for trial?

VIVA VOCE.

Code of Criminal Procedure.

1. Can a Magistrate issue a general warrant of arrest, without specifying the name of the person to be apprehended?

2. What Memorandum must be attached to the end of a deposition?

3. Is a Magistrate at liberty to take bail in committing a person for trial by the Court of Session for an offence which is entered in the Schedule as not bailable?

VIVA VOCE.

TALOOK AND VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.

1. What is the form of the Cash Chitta kept in the village, and what details does it contain?

2. How the Account Current of receipts and disbursements prepared in the Talook for submission to the Hoozoor Cutcherry?

3. What is the object of the permanent advance fund? Describe fully for what purposes this fund is made use of, and how it is again replenished.

APPENDIX B.

Papers relating to the Special Test Examination of 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations notifies that the next annual Examination in the subjects prescribed for Special Tests under the Revised Rules published under date the 3rd January and 27th June 1866, and 22nd January and 7th June 1867, will be held on the 26th and six following days of August next at the places given below :—

Chetterpore,	Bellary,	Ootacamund,	Trevandrum,
Chicacole,	Nellore,	Negapatam,	Calicut,
Vizagapatam,	Chittoor,	Combaconum,	Tellicherry,
Rajahmundry,	Madras,	Tanjore,	Mangalore, and
Masulipatam,	Cuddalore,	Trichinopoly,	Bangalore.
Kurnool,	Salem,	Madura,	
Cuddapah,	Coimbatore,	Palamcottah,	

2. Candidates must send in their applications in the annexed form, so as to reach the Collectors of the Districts* in which they desire to be examined on or before the 5th of July next *(and not on the 20th June as previously announced)*, after which date no applications will, under any circumstances, be received.

3. Every application must be accompanied by the prescribed fee specified in the Notification, dated 7th June 1867, and published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for that date. This must be paid in *every*

* NOTE.—For *Trevandrum* and *Bangalore* the applications should be sent to the *Resident of Travancore* and *Director of Public Instruction, Mysore*, respectively.

case without exception. Fees paid by Candidates will not be returned to them, or reserved for another examination.

4. As heretofore every application must be accompanied by the required Vaccination Certificate, except in the cases of Candidates who produced such certificates at the examinations held subsequent to the 31st December 1863.

5. Candidates, (with the exception of those for the office of Pleader in District Moonsiffs' Courts,) who have not been employed *continuously* in the Public Service since the 1st January 1859, (in grades other than that of village kurnum, or monegar, peon, &c., which require a knowledge of reading and writing,) will not be admitted to the Special Test Examination, unless they have passed the General Test at some previous examination, or have been exempted therefrom by special order of Government.

6. Candidates coming up for one or more tests at the same time under Rule I. will submit a single application for all such tests.

7. No Candidates will be allowed to appear for examination in Tests I A., II A., III A., I B., V., and VI. in a vernacular language, except specially permitted by an order of Government to do so. In the latter case, Candidates should quote in their applications the date and number of such order.

8. Candidates may apply for examination in the Lower Grade of Test VII. at the same time as the other tests mentioned in Rule I. Candidates taking up Tests I A. and II A. may, if they have done sufficiently well, and if the Commissioner permits, be passed for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts.

9. The attention of Candidates for the Higher Grade of Test VII. is called to the Notification dated 7th June 1867, under which they will be required to pass in two languages. They will execute the translation of the difficult official paper and the interpretation in one language, and the translation of the easier official paper in the other language. In their applications they should specify the two languages in which they wish to be examined, and name the one in which they desire to pass the more difficult part of the test.

10. Candidates in the Police Department, who may apply for examination in the "*Police Test*" *alone* should submit their applications direct to the Inspector General of Mofussil Police, and not to the Collector of the District in which they are employed. Such Candidates,

as heretofore, will not be required to pay a fee or produce a Vaccination Certificate. Candidates *not* in the Police Department will be admitted to the examination for the Police Test on the production of a recommendation from the Superintendent of the District in which they seek employment and on conforming to the rules with respect to payment of fees, Medical Certificate, &c. Candidates belonging to the Police, who may wish to appear for tests other than the regular Departmental Test, must submit their applications to the Collectors of their respective districts, in which case the ordinary rules will have to be conformed to in *all* respects. Special arrangements will be made if any persons nominated by the Inspector General for the office of Uncovenanted Assistant or Assistant Superintendent of Police appear for examination.

11. Candidates should write their names, their fathers' names, and their house names *distinctly* and *fully*. Native Candidates, who prepare their applications in the English language, should write their names and their fathers' names in the *Vernacular* character, as well as in English.

12. No Candidate will be admitted to the examination at any other place than that named in his application, and no Candidate will be allowed to name more than one place. To prevent mistakes, Candidates should submit their applications direct to the Collectors of the districts in which the Stations at which they desire to be examined are situated.

J. D. SIM, *Commissioner.*

8th June 1867.

Form of Application for admission to the Special Test Examination.

General Number.	Name of Candidate (in full).	Father's Name (in full).	Age.	Where educated.	Where to be examined	Designation of office at present held, and date of first appointment.	Whether Candidate has passed the General Test Examination or one of the University or Teachers' Certificate Examinations, and if so, when; if not, how is he eligible for the Special Test Examination?	Whether he has already passed any Special Test, and if so, what Test and when.	Test or Tests and language in which he is to be examined.	Vaccination Certificate whether now produced or at former Examination.	Remarks.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Questions on Norton's Law of Evidence.

1. Define "National Law," and "Equity."

2. On what does the force of evidence rest? Give the substance of Bentham's remarks on the subject.

3. State the fundamental principle upon which the Law regulates evidence.

4. To what is Hearsay evidence confined?

5. Enumerate and briefly explain the different kinds of Legal presumptions, and give instances of each.

6. Explain the terms "mediate" and "immediate," as applied to evidence.

7. Specify the heads under which the practice by which the examination of witnesses is regulated may be considered, and explain each.

8. How may the evidence of a witness be rebutted, or confirmed?

9. Under what circumstances are depositions receivable?

10. Detail the external securities for veracity, as classified by Bentham.

Kindersley's Law of Evidence.

1. Explain the operation of the rule that the best evidence should be produced of which the case will admit.

2. How far is an admission made in pleading in a civil suit conclusive against the party who made it?

3. What degree of certainty is required in order to convict an accused person on circumstantial evidence?

4. On what grounds, and subject to what limitations, is hearsay admitted as evidence in matters of pedigree?

5. Are a tradesman's own books admissible as evidence of a debt due to him on the account?

6. How far is a wife a competent witness against her husband?

7. May a witness refuse to answer a question on the ground that the answer would tend to criminate him?

8. How far is extrinsic evidence admissible for the interpretation of a written instrument?

9. In what cases is secondary evidence admissible to prove the contents of a writing?

10. Is a written receipt for money any evidence against the party to whom the receipt was given?

Code of Civil Procedure—(*Higher Grade*).

1. If a plaintiff withdraw from his suit, subject to what conditions may he bring a fresh suit for the same matter?

2. On the day fixed for the hearing of a suit in the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore the defendant appears, but the plaintiff does not: how will the Court dispose of the case?

3. How and when will a Court frame issues? Answer fully.

4. When may a suit be disposed of at the first hearing?

5. A party to a suit is granted time to produce a certain document on which he relies. He fails to produce it at the proper time. How will the Court act upon such default?

6. *A* sues *B* for Rupees 200 due on a bond. He obtains judgment for Rupees 100 only, and proportionate costs. Frame the decree.

7. Frame a plaint, praying the Principal Sudder Ameen to give you possession of your ten acres of wet land, for which Ramasami, being your tenant at will, refused, in August 1866, to pay you your rent, and which for certain reasons he declines to give up to you.

8. You are suing to recover a sum of money due on a bond. At what stages of the suit must you produce the bond to the Court, and what will the Court do about it on each occasion?

9. State briefly the kinds of injunctions which a Court may issue under the Code, and the circumstances which justify their issue.

10. What is a special appeal? When may you prefer it?

Code of Civil Procedure—(*Lower Grade*).

1. When may two causes of action be joined together in one suit?

2. Who are the recognized agents of parties by whom applications and appearance may be made?

3. What particulars should a plaint contain?

4. Under what circumstances will it be necessary for a Court to reject a plaint?

5. *A* sues *B* and *C*. Can the Court make any other persons defendants with them? Explain your answer.

6. When are parties entitled to refund of a Stamp Duty, and to what extent?

7. *A* sues *B* and dies before judgment. What circumstance will prevent the suit abating?

8. *A* sues *B* in the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court and obtains an *exparte* judgment. Can *B* appeal, and in what Court?

9. When will the Court frame issues, when amend them?

10. What is a cross-decree? Illustrate your meaning by an example.

CIVIL RULES OF PRACTICE—(*Higher and Lower Grades*).

1. What must be done about a Vakàlatnama to make it a valid instrument—(1) in ordinary cases; (2) where the party executing it is too sick to move?

2. Have any classes of Hindu females the privilege of exemption from liability to arrest in execution of a decree?

3. What will the Court do with pleadings forwarded to it by post and duly registered?

4. What must be done by Court—

(1.) When a plaint is returned?

(2.) When it is rejected?

5. When a debt is payable by instalments, when will the law of limitation begin to run?

6. During the course of a suit defendant wishes to inspect an exhibit filed by plaintiff: can he do so? If so, when and where?

7. A decree-holder dies. To whom will the decree be transferred by operation of law? And what must he do to obtain an order for execution?

8. What Courts are empowered to execute decrees passed by Courts in Ceylon?

Law of Contracts.

1. What is the difference between a contract, and an unaccepted offer?

2. Within what time may the party, who has made an offer withdraw it?

3. If a person contract to do that which at the time of contracting is possible, but afterwards is prevented from performing the contract, by no fault of his own, but by some unavoidable accident, such as a violent storm, will he be thereby excused?

4. In what cases is a person of full age responsible for a contract made by him in his minority?

5. What is the difference between a penalty for non-performance of a contract, and liquidated damages? and what is the effect of such stipulations at law, and in equity?

6. In what case will a past consideration be sufficient to support a promise?

7. In what cases will a bill of exchange, drawn by one partner in business, bind the other partners of the same firm?

8. If a creditor, at the request of his debtor, enlarge the time for payment of the debt, what is the effect upon the liability of a surety for the debt?

Law of Torts.

1. Upon what considerations should an award of damages be based in a suit for damages on account of adultery?

2. What is meant by "an easement acquired by prescription"? Explain fully.

3. *A*, a carrier, contracts to deliver certain goods in time for sale in a particular market, held at a particular time. He fails. What will be the measure of damages?

4. What rights does a land-owner ordinarily enjoy in respect of water below the surface of his soil?

5. What is a bailment? Answer with some fulness.

6. *A* sues *B* for the recovery of certain goods, possession of which has been fraudulently obtained by *B*, and which *B* refuses to produce to the Court. How will the Court value them?

Hindu Law.

1. *A*, a widow, having been duly authorised by her husband, adopts *B*, who dies, leaving a widow, *C*. Upon this, without any special authorisation, *A* adopts *D*, and then dies. Who will succeed to the inheritance, *C* or *D*? Explain your answer.

2. A dancing Girl of Madura adopts her sister's son. Is the adoption valid? If not, whom ought she to adopt? Give reasons for your answer.

3. "It follows that there is no opening for the operation of a Hindu will." What are the grounds for this conclusion set forth in the Manual?

4. "The widow's maintenance is to be irrespective of her individual property." Why is this? What if her private property happen to be large?

5. A Vellálan dies leaving *A*, his widow; *B*, an adopted son; *C* and *D*, sons born after adoption; and *E*, an illegitimate son. Divide the inheritance amongst those entitled to share, and provide for the others.

6. *A* sues his brothers, *B* and *C*, for division, and obtains a decree in his favour. Prior to its execution *A* dies suddenly, leaving a widow. How, if at all, will her prospects be affected by the suddenness of her husband's decease?

7. What is the rule of descent known as Marumakatayam? When and how is it said to have originated? What castes observe it? How is property subject thereto divided?

8. *A* buys from *B* ten bullocks, to be delivered and paid for at the end of six weeks. Till then at whose risk will the animals be kept by *B*? And if *A* refuse to take possession and pay at the proper time, will *B* have any remedy?

Mahomedan Law.

1. A married woman contracts a debt without her husband's authority, express or implied, and she and her husband are jointly sued for the amount. She pleads "coverture," and he pleads "not indebted." What is the liability of each?

2. Supposing there were two claimants amongst distant kindred of equal degree, one the daughter of a son's daughter, the other the son of a daughter's daughter; to which would you give the preference, and why?

3. *A* pledged a ring worth Rupees 100 to *B*, as security for a debt of Rupees 25. *B* loses the ring. On what principle would you adjust the respective claims of the Pawner and Pawnee?

4. A Mahomedan left a will in the following terms:—"I die possessed of Rupees 1,000. Of this sum, I bequeath Rupees 260 to my wife, *A*, an equal amount to my daughter, *B*, Rupees 100 to my son, *C*, and Rupees 50 to my son *D*. I direct that the remaining Rupees 350 be distributed to the poor." Apply the Mahomedan law to the several bequests, assuming the parties to be the only heirs. The results to be given in Rupees.

5. What is the presumption of law with regard to contemporaneous deaths?

6. Define the terms, Hadis, Ijmaa, Kiyas, Willa, Altumgha, and Wugf.

7. When are full sisters legal sharers, and when residuaries? and what are their shares in either case.

8. A Mussulman, possessed of certain landed property, died, leaving a wife and two young children, one a boy and the other a girl. Shortly afterwards the boy died. Reduce the estate to shares, and say how many you would give respectively to the mother and daughter, who are the only heirs.

GOLDSMITH'S EQUITY.

1. Two principal motives had a Court of Equity to discourage sales of reversions by heirs. What are they?

2. What is it the province of equity to do in ordinary cases of fraud?

3. Where a contract has been entered into for the sale of an estate, in what light does equity regard the vendor as respects the vendee? And how will the contract be affected by the death of either of the parties?

4. What is a writ *ne exeat regno*? When will it issue?

5. What are the principal grounds of objection by way of demurrer to a discovery?

6. What is an examination *de bene esse*?

Indian Penal Code—(*Higher Grade*).

1. What constitutes abetment? Is the abetment of an abetment an offence?

2. Define an "unlawful assembly."

3. In what do the offences of Rioting and Affray differ?

4. *A*, only *expecting* to hold the office of Resident at the Court of a Subsidiary power, accepts a lac of Rupees from the Minister of that power. It does not appear that *A* accepted this sum as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any particular official act after entering on office, but it does appear that he accepted the sum as a motive or reward for generally showing favor, in the exercise of his official functions, to that power. Has *A* committed any offence?

5. A person, being questioned by a Police Constable regarding the manner of his daughter's death, falsely stated that she had died of Cholera, whereas she had committed suicide. Did he, in making such false representation, commit an offence?

6. When is a person said to fabricate false evidence? Give illustrations.

7. What constitutes a Public nuisance? Can a private nuisance be made the subject of an indictment?

8. Is mere negligence, apart from injury actually inflicted, punishable?

9. When is culpable homicide not murder?

10. Define "criminal trespass."

Indian Penal Code—(*Lower Grade*).

1. Give the definitions of "injury," "good faith," "a valuable security."

2. Under what circumstances is drunkenness an excuse for crime?

3. *A* voluntarily throws into a river a ring belonging to *Z*, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to *Z*. What offence has *A* committed?

4. Enumerate the kinds of hurt which are designated *grievous*.

5. What persons are, by reason of immaturity of age and understanding, incapable of committing an offence ?

6. In what cases does culpable homicide amount to murder ?

7. What is it necessary to prove to support a charge of giving false evidence under Sec. 193 ?

8. *A*, without any deliberate intention of causing injury to any person, rides his horse at full gallop through the crowded streets of a town. No injury is caused. Has *A* committed any offence ? If so, what, and to what punishment is he liable ?

9. What is stolen property ?

10. *A* shews *B* a false sample of an article, and undertakes to supply *B* with an article equal to the sample. *A* thereby dishonestly induces *B* to buy and pay for the article. What offence has *A* committed ?

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—*(Higher Grade)*.

1. Define "moveable property," "written," "Criminal Court," and "Court of Justice."

2. Where may abetment of an offence be inquired into or determined ?

3. Is the power of a Criminal Court to apply a fine in compensation limited ? To what extent may the Magistrate award amends in cases of frivolous and vexatious complaints ?

4. Detail procedure in cases of contempt.

5. When may the Magistrate order attachment of the property of a person, accused of an offence triable by a Court of Session, who has absconded ?

6. How should the examination of a person, accused of an offence triable by a Court of Session, be recorded ? May the Magistrate enter on evidence offered in his behalf ?

7. When, and by what Criminal Courts can personal recognisance to keep the peace be required ?

8. Under what circumstances can the examination by the Magistrate of an absent witness be given in evidence ? Is a dying declaration, made in the absence of the accused, admissible in a trial before a Court of Session ?

9. Detail procedure in the case of a person charged with an offence appearing to be of unsound mind.

10. Is it competent to an Appellate Court to alter or reverse the finding and sentence of a Lower Court on perusal of a petition of appeal and copy of sentence appealed against ?

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—*(Lower Grade)*.

1. When, in order to the issuing of summons against an accused person, a complaint is made to a Magistrate having jurisdiction, what is the first step the Magistrate should take ?

2. How should a summons ordinarily be issued, and how served on an accused person who cannot be found ?

3. Can a subordinate Magistrate direct the arrest in his presence of an accused person ? If so, under what circumstances may he exercise the power ?

4. *Z* is sentenced to pay a fine of Rupees 20 for an offence punishable by fine only. The sentence does not direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment. How should the Court which sentences such offender act, if the fine is not paid ?

5. A subordinate Magistrate convicts *Z* under Section 38 of the Penal Code (theft in a dwelling) and sentences him to rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rupees 50, and directs that the whole fine imposed be paid over to the complainant, who appears to have suffered special damage by the offence of which *Z* was convicted. Is the procedure of the Magistrate here correct throughout ? Explain your answer.

6. A Magistrate summons *B* to give evidence—

(1). *B* neglects to appear at the time and place appointed in the summons, and no one appears to offer any just excuse for *B*.

(2.) *B* appears and refuses to answer a particular question put to him, but assigns no reason for his refusal.

How ought the Magistrate to act in each of these cases ?

7. *A* and *B* are charged before a Magistrate with an offence triable by a Court of Session. The Magistrate discharges *A*, and dismisses the complaint against *B* at once, without inquiry. What orders could the Court of Session pass in the case ?

8. Is the place where the Court of a Magistrate is held always to be deemed an open and public Court? Answer fully.

9. Can a Magistrate ever receive bail for a person charged with a bailable offence? Answer fully.

10. State, as accurately and fully, as you can the procedure laid down in Chapter XV. of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CRIMINAL RULES OF PRACTICE.—*(Higher and Lower Grades.)*

1. A public servant negligently suffers a prisoner, detained in the custody of the Police on suspicion, to escape. What offence has each committed, and what is the measure of punishment in each case?

2. In the absence of an appeal, how may a Sessions Judge or Magistrate interfere with the sentence of a Subordinate Criminal Court?

3. What is the rule regarding punishment, where a prisoner is convicted of several distinct heads of charge?

4. A Sub-Magistrate, after inquiry, dismissed a charge of house-breaking and theft. The Magistrate of the district, on perusal of the record, finds sufficient evidence to warrant the committal of the prisoner. Can he interfere in any way?

5. When and to whom should extracts from the Register of Preliminary Inquiries, Diary, and Calendar be forwarded?

6. Do appeals lie against any of the following sentences?

(1.) A fine of 30 Rupees.
(2.) A fine of 60 Rupees.
(3.) Imprisonment for three weeks.
(4.) Imprisonment for six weeks.
(5.) A fine of 30 Rupees with imprisonment for three weeks.
(6.) A fine of 60 Rupees with imprisonment for six weeks.

LAW OF LIMITATION.

1. State—

Three cases in which the period of limitation is one year,
Two do. in which it is three years,
One do. in which it is six years,

Two cases in which it is twelve years,
One do. in which it is thirty years,
One do. in which it is sixty years,

explaining the time at which the cause of action accrues in each.

2. Explain the exception made by the Act to that portion of Clause 14, Section I. which prescribes the period of limitation for suits for the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.

3. What is the Law of Limitation in regard to a person who, although not under legal disability when the cause of action accrued, has subsequently come under such disability ?

4. Explain the modification made in Clause 10, Section I. of the Limitation Act relating to the registration of engagements of contract within six months from the date thereof.

5. Specify the period of limitation for the execution of the judgments of the several Courts.

6. What is the effect of the Limitation Act on any rule or jurisdiction of any Court established by Royal Charter in refusing equitable relief, on the ground of acquiescence or otherwise, to any person whose right to bring a suit may not be barred by virtue of this Act.

Stamp Law.

Note.—The questions are not to be repeated in the answers except so far as is unavoidable. In answering the 2nd question, it will be sufficient if the Roman figures and the letters of the alphabet indicating the several sub-divisions of the question are inserted to the left of the answer to each. Quote the Acts, Sections, and Articles of the Schedules as much as possible in support of each answer.

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1. What is the difference between Schedules A. and B. in the Stamp Act ? Has either of them been revised, and if so which, and by what Act ?

2. Specify the value of the Stamp to be used in each of the following cases :—

I. Copy of decree or order having the force of a decree—

(a.) When passed by the High Court ?

(b.) When passed by any other Court, and the value of the claim determined exceeds Rupees 50 ?

II. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree—

(a.) When passed by the High Court?

(b.) When passed by any other Court, and the subject to which the judgment refers is 45 Rupees in value?

III. Vakálatnáma filed or presented for conduct of any case—

(a.) In the High Court?

(b.) In a Civil and Session Court?

(c.) In a Principal Sudder Ameen's Court?

State the exemptions from this rule.

IV. Petition of plaint or appeal in suits and appeals not otherwise provided for in the Act, instituted in the Courts not established by Royal Charter for the recovery of money or property—

(a.) Of the value of Rupees 57?

(b.) Of the value of Rupees 896?

(c.) Of the value of Rupees 15,480?

3. On what value is the Stamp duty to be computed in suits for immoveable property, and how is that value to be fixed in regard to such property paying revenue to Government?

4. State the procedure to be observed in the Courts on payment of Stamp duty and penalty for unstamped or insufficiently stamped Deeds and Instruments received in evidence. By whom is the amount of the proper duty in such cases to be determined, and what is the peculiarity attached to the decision on the point?

5. State the periods and penalties prescribed for having the correct stamp impressed on Deeds and Instruments executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper.

6. State briefly the provision made in the Stamp Law for the refund of the amount of the Stamp duty paid on plaints in the event of agreement, compromise, or satisfaction.

REVENUE LAW.—*(Higher Grade)*.

1. What do you understand by the term "Sunnud-i-Milkeut Istimrar;" when is it granted, and what particulars does it contain? What authority can sanction the transfer by proprietors, holding under such

a sunnud, of their proprietary rights to others? When a transfer of this kind is made, what accounts have to be furnished, and to whom are they to be rendered?

2. State what are the rules by which the Court of Wards is to be guided in appointing guardians of disqualified heirs? What person is, in all cases, debarred from holding the post of guardian? What is the duration of the office, and to what proviso is this subject?

3. Under what circumstances can a Collector, investigating a charge cognisable under Regulation IX. of 1822, issue search warrants for the discovery of papers and accounts? To whom are such search warrants to be addressed, and what is the procedure to be observed in executing them?

4. What is the object of Regulation VI. of 1831, and, under it, on what class of claims can a Collector adjudicate? Has it been affected or modified by subsequent legislation? If it has, state how. To what authority do appeals against decisions passed under this Regulation lie, and within what time must they be preferred.

5. By what authority are the orders of a Collector of Stamp Revenue open to revision? Are there any cases where such orders are not so liable? If there are, mention them.

6. State whether stamps are required on the following documents, and if so, what must be the value of the stamp in each case?

(a.) Plaint in suit filed before a Collector by a tenant against a landholder, where the remedy sought is the release of an attachment made for arrears of revenue and damages to the amount of 100 Rupees.

(b.) Petition of appeal preferred to the Board of Revenue against the decision of a Collector.

(c.) Application for a copy of any document on record in any Revenue Court.

(d.) Petition to the Collector requesting permission to excavate gravel in Government waste land.

(e.) Petition to the Deputy Conservator of Forests for permission to cut twenty cart loads of wood in a Government forest.

(f.) Copy of any deed, instrument, or writing stamped in accordance with Schedule A. attached to Act X. of 1862, left by a party to proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.

7. When a Revenue survey is in progress, what can a Collector or Revenue Settlement Officer require the owners and occupants of the

lands concerned to do; and what is the course which may be adopted when these persons fail to comply with a requisition so made?

8. Define the terms "landholder" and "tenant" as used in Act VIII. of 1865. What are the rules to be observed in the decision of suit brought before a Collector under the Rent Recovery Act, involving disputes, regarding rates of rent.

9. How is the annual rent-value of lands, when calculated for the purpose of assessment under Act III. of 1866, to be fixed :—

(*a.*) Where the lands to be assessed are held on ryotwari tenure?

(*b.*) Where they are held on a tenure other than ryotwari?

How is the District Road Cess to be calculated when revenue or rent is payable in kind? Can an assessment under the Act when once made be altered?

10. What does the list, prepared by the Collector under Act XXI. of 1867 (Imperial), contain? To whom and within what time is an objection to assessment to be prepared, and what stamp must it bear? To what authority does an appeal against an order passed, or an objection to assessment lie, and is the decision of the authority in question final or not?

REVENUE LAW.—(*Lower Grade*).

1. What cases can Collectors refer under Regulation VII. of 1828 to their subordinates? State to what Officers such cases can be referred, and what procedure is to be observed in inquiring into them.

2. To what persons does Act VII. of 1839 apply, and what powers are conferred on them by the enactment in question? Can they delegate these to others, and if so, to whom?

3. What is the liability of a person bound by local custom to contribute labour to a work of irrigation or drainage executed by the joint labour of a village community? Specify the enactment which provides for this?

4. With what authority does the power of licensing Stamp Vendors lie? What is the penalty for the non-exhibition of the schedules and vendor's license in a conspicuous part of the shop where stamps are sold? What must the endorsement, written by the Stamp Vendor on stamps sold by him, contain?

5. Define an arrear of Revenue, and specify the rules to be observed in the attachment and sale of moveable property for arrears of Revenue.

6. What are the duties of an Agent or Revenue Officer, appointed by the Collector to manage landed property of a defaulter, which has been attached for arrears of revenue, and what is the liability of such Agent or Revenue Officer to suit or prosecution in respect of his charge?

7. What particulars must the plaints in summary suits under Madras Act VIII. of 1865 contain? What is the limitation of such suits?

8. To what are the proceeds of the District Road Cess to be applied? Under Madras Act III. of 1866, what lists has a holder of land other than on ryotwari tenure to furnish to the Collector? When has he to furnish them, and what is the penalty for failing to do so?

9. Before whom is an engagement, entered into by a person who is in charge of a shop or still for the sale or manufacture of liquor, to be executed, and what must it contain? What is the penalty for wilful breach of a license to manufacture or sell liquor?

10. Who are bound to take out a license under Act XXI. of 1867 (Imperial)? What are such licenses to specify? What classes of persons are exempted from the provisions of the License Act?

CIRCULAR ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.—*(Higher Grade).*

1. On what terms, and under what condition, can a Collector accept the relinquishment of an enfranchised Inam for which a Title Deed has been issued? Under what conditions is a partial relinquishment of an Inam permitted?

2. What are the rules regarding the assessment of land taken up for planting private and public topes? As a general rule, how long should land, granted for such purposes, have been waste? What sanction is it necessary to obtain before planting a public tope? What is the penalty for neglecting to comply with this condition?

3. When a ryot applies to a Collector for permission to construct a tank, on what points must inquiry be made before permission is given? When such a tank is constructed, for what land has the ryot to pay assessment?

4. What length of possession of an Inam is to be held as a valid title? Is it necessary that this possession should have been under a sunnud? What, in the absence of a valid grant or other title deed, will be accepted in proof of the existence of an Inam?

5. What are the rules to be observed regarding the admission and exit of persons to and from salt pans?

6. What authority has the Collector with regard to allowances to yeomiah pensioners, which have fallen into arrears? If these are of a year's standing, what authority can order the payment of them? What happens in the case of allowances which are permitted to fall into arrears for more than two years?

7. Who are the officers authorised to furnish authenticated copies of documents? How are applications for copies to be made, and how are they to be disposed of? Who is responsible—

(*a.*) For the grant of copies from the district records?

(*b.*) For the accuracy and legibility of such copies?

8. What is the object with which District Presses have been established, and under whose control are they? To what use are the Presses first to be applied? What are the rules with regard to private work done at District Presses?

9. What are the rules regarding the acquiring and holding of land by Uncovenanted Public Servants:—

(*a.*) In the case of Deputy Collectors?

(*b.*) In the case of Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates?

What Return has an Uncovenanted Public Servant to furnish to the Collector every year? Can he purchase land sold at auction by order of a Civil Court?

10. What payments are Deputy Collectors in charge of District Treasuries authorised to make on their own responsibility?

CIRCULAR ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.—*(Lower Grade)*.

1. By whom are the Registers of deaths in villages to be kept? To whom are they to be despatched from the talook, and to what authority are the Returns compiled in the Collector's Office to be sent? On what date should the Registers be transmitted from the villages?

2. What constitutes "Kudi-maramat," or customary village labour? What is the penalty to which ryots, who neglect to perform this description of work, are liable?

3. To what fund are fees, realised from Revenue defaulters, to be credited, and what items are to be debited to this fund?

State—

(a.) The maximum rate of batta fixed for serving processes under Act II. of 1864 through village servants, and the distance within which this fee is chargeable.

(b.) The maximum rate per day in respect of fees chargeable for making distress.

4. How is the census to be taken? What officials make the Returns in the first instance? How is the accuracy of these to be ascertained? What are the divisions of the population which have to be shown in the Returns? What is the age at which males and females are respectively classed as adults?

5. *A*, a resident of the village of Bomandahalle, makes, on the 1st May 1867, an application to the village authorities of Audavadi, for a certain piece of land which *B* relinquished last year. *C* and *D*, who are not ryots of Audavadi, apply for the same land which adjoins some for which they hold a puttah: *C* makes his darkhast on the 3rd May, and *D* his on the 2nd; *E*, a nephew of *B*, applies for the land on the 2nd May. *F*, *G*, and *H*, residents of Audavadi, also apply for the land—*H* at the same time as *A*; and *F* and *G* on the 2nd and 3rd May respectively. Were you the Tahsildar of the talook, how would you dispose of these applications, and in what order? In what manner would the village authorities bring them to your notice? Saying that you gave the land to *H*, what further steps would have to be taken before he obtained a puttah for it?

6. What are the rules to be observed regarding transfers of puttahs, and before whom are they to be made? What is an essential preliminary to any change in the accounts with respect to transfers? And in what cases can this be dispensed with? What is the course to be adopted in the case of the puttahs of deceased holders?

7. What are the rules to be observed with regard to remissions—

(a.) In the case of irrigated lands?

(b.) In the case of unirrigated lands?

8. What are the duties of village and talook officials with regard to the protection of works of irrigation ?

9. What are the precautions to be observed for the preservation of records ? How should papers not required for record be destroyed ?

10. What are the orders of the Board concerning the formation and maintenance of village topes ? From what funds is expenditure for this purpose to be met ? What portion of the work is undertaken by Government, and what must the ryots do themselves ?

Village and Talook Manuals.

1. What purposes does the Register A. in the Village Manual serve, and from what materials is it prepared ? What particulars does it contain ?

2. If any changes take place after the preparation of the Register above referred to, how are they dealt with ? Is there any other Statement in the Manual furnishing particulars annually, similar to those contained in the Register A. ? If so, mention the name of the Statement, and give a brief description of it.

3. From what materials is the Abstract No. 13 of individual settlement annually prepared, what particulars does it contain, and what purposes does it serve ?

4. How is the Statement of Cultivation under each source of irrigation prepared, and what is its object ?

5. How and from what materials is the Talook Statement No. 4 (in the Appendix B.) of the Villagewar Cultivation and Settlement prepared, and what particulars does it contain ? For what purposes is this Statement made use of ?

6. What particulars does the monthly Report of the state of Season of a talook contain, and how is it prepared ?

7. Explain how the Abstract or Ledger No. 5 (Appendix C.) shewing the current Demand Collection and Balance of each village is prepared, and for what other items similar Ledgers are necessary.

8. How is the monthly Account Current to be transmitted to the Collector's Office prepared ? Explain in detail the different processes observed for the early preparation of this account.

Rules of the Stamp Department.

1. What is the difference between the Commission and Discount system in vending Stamps? Give a brief description of the two systems, and state how the rules of Commission and Discount are regulated.

2. In what cases will a Stamp Vendor's conduct become questionable, and what are the penalties prescribed in each case both under the Commission and Discount systems of rules?

3. How are the Stamped papers secured in the Collector's Treasury, in whose possession do the keys of the chests remain, and by whom are the Stamps issued to the talooks?

4. How are the Stamped papers issued from the Hoozoor Treasury to the talooks? Are they sent as they are received from the Superintendent of Stamps? If not, with what addition, and what is its object?

5. Under what precaution are Stamped papers supplied to the vendors under the Commission system, to secure the Government property from any loss?

6. Describe briefly the rules observed in making refunds of Stamp duty in the Collector's Treasury on receiving a Court Certificate.

Salt Law.

1. What is the course to be adopted if the Mirassi manufacturers decline the manufacture of salt in the lands they occupy?

2. State in what cases confiscation of salt takes place, and what are the rewards given for persons who detect illicit transactions in salt?

3. What is the monopoly price at which salt is now sold, and what is the minimum quantity of salt that can be sold in a Government pan? What is the price charged when salt is sold to the wholesale dealers by heaps?

4. What is now used in lieu of Salt Rowannahs, and for what reason did this substitute become necessary? Does this substitute act as a check against fraud, and if so, how?

5. Give a brief account of the rule and practice observed in regard to purchase and import of salt on deposit of Government Securities?

6. What is the course prescribed to ensure always a sufficient stock of salt for sales?

7. Is salt sold now by measurement or weight, and what is the equivalent of the garce by measurement and weight? How many pounds avoirdupoise does each Indian Maund consist of?

8. Describe the course observed when salt is exported, and state the price of salt charged for export. State also the amount of duty paid when salt is imported.

Salt Manual.

1. How is the Statement of Putcut Dittum of Salt (No. 2 in the Appendix A.) prepared? What particulars does it contain, and what are the conditions to be observed by the manufacturers in working their pans?

2. How is the account of the measurement of the salt (No. 8 in the Appendix A.) prepared, and what particulars does it contain?

3. What is the course observed in furnishing the Salt Manufacturers with Receipts for salt delivered by them? State also what details are given in it, and how they are finally disposed of.

4. Explain fully the course observed in recording in the accounts the sales of salt for home and inland consumption, and state what particulars are given in such accounts.

5. How is the account of sales for export (No. 14 in the Appendix A.) prepared, and what particulars does it contain?

6. How is the monthly account of Receipts and Disbursements (No. 23 in Appendix A.) prepared, and what particulars does it shew?

7. How is the Statement No. 3 of the receipts, sales, and remainder of salt up to each month in the several divisions of the district kept up in the Hoozoor Cutcherry, what particulars does it shew, and for what purposes is it made use of?

8. Explain the course observed in the preparation of the monthly Account Current of Salt forwarded to the Board of Revenue. State what information it furnishes, and how it is obtained.

The Law relating to Customs and Conservancy of Ports.

1. How are the precise dates of importation and exportation to be determined?

2. State what goods are absolutely prohibited to be imported or exported, and what penalties are attached to the offence ?

3. Define the meanings assigned to the following terms used in the Customs Act: " British India ;" " Local Government ;" " Chief Customs authority of the Presidency or place ;" Chief Officer of Customs of the Port ;" " Officer in charge of the Custom House ;" " Free Port ;" Foreign Port ; " Foreign Goods ;" " Coasting Vessel ;" " Warehouse."

4. Specify the number and nature of Forms required under the Customs Act ?

5. After what period do goods become " unclaimed" in the Custom House, what steps should be taken before selling them, and how are the proceeds to be disposed of ?

6. State what course should be adopted when disputes arise as to the proper rate of duty leviable ?

7. Describe how the Tonnage of Vessels, liable to Port dues, is to be ascertained, " if Registered," and " if not Registered" ?

8. What is the penalty for evading payment of Port dues ?

Sea Customs Manual.

1. Give the meaning of the expression, " Liable to Confiscation," used in the Customs Act.

2. What are the conditions of allowing Drawback on goods exported by land to Pondicherry ?

3. What are the rules for the entry for Home consumption of Foreign spirits to be used exclusively in the Arts, Manufactures, or Chemistry ?

4. Specify fees levied at the Custom House for granting duplicate documents, &c. ?

5. Cite the Rules for passing Passengers' Baggage.

6. What are the conditions of granting Port clearance ?

7. Give briefly the rules for the removal of spirits manufactured on the European system from the Distillery, and for their exportation without payment of duty.

8. State rules for Damaged Goods.

9. What penalty is attached for not landing goods at the proper landing place ?

10. State briefly the rates for the entry and clearance of Coasting Steamers.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. What is the art of Book-keeping, and what is generally comprised in it ?

2. What are the most important of the Books of a merchant used in Book-keeping ?

3. Explain the systems of Single Entry and Double Entry by some examples in illustration of them, and state in what cases the books are generally kept under the two systems.

4. When you sell goods to a person who does not pay for them at the time, how is he described in your Accounts ? Shew how you would enter the transaction in your Ledger book under Single Entry system, and how under a Double Entry system.

5. What information do the Day book and Invoice book of a Merchant generally contain, and what particular purposes does each of these books serve ?

6. What is a Ledger, how is it prepared, and what is the mode of balancing it ?

7. What is a Balance Sheet, and how, and from what materials is it prepared ?

8. Write down an Account Current in proper form with some imaginary entries, shewing the completeness of a transaction.

BUDGET MANUAL.

1. What is the difference between a Budget estimate and a Regular estimate, as furnished by a Collector ? What information does each of them contain, and from what sources are they prepared ?

2. Describe the manner in which the monthly probable estimate of receipts and charges, furnished to the Accountant General, is prepared, and state the information it contains.

3. In what cases are the Local Government permitted to authorise transfers of Budget provision? In those cases in which they have no authority to make the transfers, what is the course observed by them?

4. If the Budget provision in any case is found insufficient in the course of the year, what is the course observed? Are applications to the Government of India for additional grants necessary in every case? If not, when?

5. When an application for expenditure of any kind whatever is made to the Government of India, on what particular points should information be given in it?

6. If an item of expenditure is included in the Budget, and sanctioned by the Government of India, will that be a sufficient authority for a Collector to incur the expenditure? If not, what course should he observe? State a case in illustration of it.

PRECIS PAPERS.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th August 1865, No. 4,696.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Madras, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 15th July 1865, No. 197.

1. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Board's Proceedings, dated 10th May 1865, No. 2,398, I have the honor to state that I do not consider the retention of the Special Establishment for the Registration of Title Deeds any longer necessary.

2. The Deputy Collector of Madras is of opinion that it ought to be retained; but I do not agree with him, as I consider that all the work the establishment has hitherto been engaged in will now be done by the new Registration Department, under Act XVI. of 1864. The Deputy Collector is desirous also to have all transfers, &c., of land in Madras registered in his office, but as there is no law to enforce this, it is not likely that people would voluntarily do that which will necessitate double trouble and double fees, but it will be advisable that the same notice, viz., thirty days, that is now given, may be given by the new Registration Department before any transaction is registered by

them, and prevent thereby the fraudulent transfers that would otherwise occur in the minutely divided house property of the town of Madras.

3. I would suggest, however, that the new Registration Department be required to furnish copies of all transfers registered in their Office to the Deputy Collector of Madras, to enable him to know from whom to demand the quit-rent.

4. Although an establishment for registering is no longer required, a small establishment, as per margin, will still be necessary to register and fill in Title Deeds under the Freehold Rules, for registering Cantonment grants, and also for measuring lands and drawing plans, &c., I therefore beg the Board will obtain the sanction of Government for my entertaining the number now required from out of the old establishment.

	RS.
1 Clerk...	30
1 Goomashta... ...	15
1 Maistry... ...	14
2 Lascars... ...	14
1 Peon... ...	7
	80

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1. Resolved that the foregoing letter be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.

2. In their Proceedings, dated 10th May 1865, No. 2,398, the Board inquired of the Collector of Madras whether it is still necessary to maintain the special establishment, sanctioned for the registration of Title Deeds, at a monthly cost of Rupees 213, as all sales, transfers, and mortgages of landed property are now registered in the Registrar General's Office, under Act XVI. of 1864. In the letter recorded at the head of these Proceedings, the Collector states that the retention of the establishment is no longer necessary, as he considers that all the work the establishment has hitherto been engaged in will now be done by this new Registration Department. He, however, thinks that a small establishment will still be necessary to register and fill in Title Deeds under the Freehold Rules for registering Cantonment grants, and also for measuring lands and drawing plans, &c., and he accordingly proposes a small establishment at a monthly cost of Rupees 80. The Board do not think that, in addition to the Clerk on 30 Rupees, a Goomashta on 15 Rs. necessary. The Board accordingly request that sanction may be granted for the establishment noted in the margin, at a monthly cost of Rupees 66, in lieu of that sanctioned by Government in their Order, dated

	RS.
1 Clerk	30
1 Maistry... ...	15
2 Lascars, at 7 Rs.	14
1 Peon... ...	7
	66

15th February 1862, No. 337. The saving effected in this item is Rupees 147 a month.

3. The Collector suggests that the notice of thirty days should be given by the new Registration Department before any transaction is registered by them, but this is a point for the consideration of Government. The Board request that the Registrar General may be instructed to furnish copies of all transfers registered in his office to the Deputy Collector of Madras, to enable him to know from whom to demand the quit-rent.

ORDER THEREON, 1st September 1865, No. 2,064.

1. Referred to the Registrar General for remark.

2. Referred also to the Government Solicitor for any remarks he may wish to offer on the proposed discontinuance of the Registry in the Collector's Office, as the Government are aware that Mr. Boyson had recently opportunity for forming a decided opinion on the value of the Registers there maintained, and which are, probably, very different in object and arrangement from those of the Registrar General's Office.

3. The Government Solicitor will at the same time be requested to remind the Advocate General of the call made on him for his opinion as to the provision to be made for cases of sub-division of lands held under the old demise for ninety-nine years, and as to the proposal to vest the Collector of Madras with powers of forcible entry to distrain for arrears of quit-rent.

4. The Government are anxious to dispose of this matter, and desire to receive the Advocate General's opinion at an early date.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Read the following letter from the Registrar General of Assurances, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 5th December 1865, No. 309.

1. I have the honor to submit the following remarks with reference to the Government Order No. 2,064 of the 1st September, Revenue Department, the delay in replying to which has been occasioned

by my having only received the information necessary to enable me to form an opinion on the subject within the last two or three days.

2. As Mr. Fane observes that all the work which the special establishment for the Registration of Title Deeds has hitherto been engaged in will now be done by the new Registration Department, under Act XVI. of 1864, it is necessary to consider what that work is. The following seem to be the principal duties devolving on the establishment :—

I. The preparation and issue of Certificates and Government Grants in supersession of the old Choultry Certificates, Sheriff's Bill of Sales, Certificates, Bills of Sale in the old form, and private Deeds of Sale.

II. The registration of all sales, gifts, and mortgages of landed property held on any of the above tenures, except the Certificates of the Choultry Court.

III. The registration of all original leases of Government lands in Military Cantonments, and all subsequent transfer of such leases.

IV. The issue of Freehold Title Deeds.

3. As no change is to be made with regard to the performance of the two last of these duties, beyond transferring them to a smaller establishment, no remarks with regard to them seem necessary.

4. The process of issuing a certificate or registering a transfer is thus described by Mr. Cunliffe, in his letter No. 23 of the 29th June 1861, to Mr. Pelly.

(11.) " On an application for a certificate or for registry of transfer, the property is measured by one of the Maistries, assisted by his Lascar, to convey the chain, &c., that it may be seen if the actual correspond with the declared area, and whether there is an encroachment on a public thoroughfare. Notices are then prepared by the Notice Writer, and affixed on the premises by the notice serving Peons, and remain there for thirty or sixty days according to certain rules, are then brought back by the Peons to the office, and these notices call upon all opposing the issue of the title to come forward and state their objections.

(12.) " As nearly all the land in Madras is under dispute, there are adverse claims raised to the great majority of applications, and the

important duty of the Peons is to see that the notices really remain up for the period specified, for it is sometimes the aim of the applicant to remove the notice, so that those interested in the case should not learn that it had been made, and no objections coming forward, that the title should issue.

(13.) "A Memorandum of the whole case is then prepared in English, with the dates on which all the requisite formalities had been carried out, and the nature of opposing claims set forth; a day being then fixed for the hearing, and notice served on each individual to appear on the day mentioned.

(14.) "The Collector, or as at present, the Deputy Collector, then decides the question, and issues or refuses the application.

(15.) "You will see, then, that this decision is really a Civil judgment on the merits of the case. It is an important procedure, and though the adjudicating Officer does not disturb possession, he often, by declining a certificate or registry of transfer, stops a proposed sale. In Madras a purchaser generally requires a certificate to be issued in the name of the seller, as by the subsequent inquiry he is enabled to discover what claimants there are to the property, and from what parties it is necessary for him to procure a release. The Hindu or Mahomedan Law of Inheritance is observed, and so much care is taken to grant a certificate only to those who shew a reasonable title to one, that the community attach great value to them, and they are seldom, if ever, set aside in the Supreme Court."

5. As the issue of certificates has been suspended since the 19th September 1861, and as the Advocate General and the Board of Revenue are of opinion that such certificates should only be issued for land newly taken up, this branch of work may be considered as virtually at an end.

6. There is, therefore, only one which really requires to be considered, viz., the registration of sales, gifts, and mortgages of land paying quit-rent to Government.

7. There is no doubt that much of this work must, under the existing system, be done in two different offices, but it is to be observed that it is not done at all on the same principle. The Deputy Collector endeavours to ascertain whether the party who conveys or mortgages the property has a right to do so, and if he is not satisfied on this point,

he refuses to register, his main object being, apparently, to know from whom he has to demand quit-rent. The duty of the District Registrar is limited to ascertaining the fact of execution, and the identity of the parties. Not only is he unable to prevent illegal or fraudulent transfers by giving public notice of them, as suggested by Mr. Fane, but he is altogether prohibited from attending to objections to registration made by third parties on the ground of want of title. The following is the Advocate General's opinion on this point :—

QUERY.	OPINION.
In Bengal, Registering Officers are directed to attend to petitions containing objections to the registration of instruments on the ground of want of title or authority, on the part of the person executing the same, to alienate the property affected by it, and if the objections appear to be *primâ facie* reasonable, they are ordered to refuse to register the instrument—(*Vide* Instructions, paragraph 16). In the North-West Provinces, Registering Officers are, on the contrary, directed to bear in mind that registry cannot be refused merely on account of the objections of a third party, who thinks his interests affected, unless there is actual criminal frauds (*Vide* Rule 13). Which of these views is correct?	I am of opinion that the Registering Officer has no such discretion as is pointed out in this question. It was judicially ruled that Registrars had no such power under the old Regulations, and it appears to me that the reasons for such a decision are equally applicable to the law as it at present stands.

The Bengal rule above quoted has since been altered, and now stands as follows :—

(19.) "The only inquiry allowable is an inquiry as to the fact and date of the execution, and to prove the identity of the parties appearing with the parties who executed the instrument. There shall be no inquiry as to the right of the parties executing to make the instru-

ment. But if, at the time of presentation of the instrument, a petition is filed denying such right, a note of the objection made will be appended to the entry on the Register, and also endorsed upon the instrument; this will be appended to abstracts, and copies made by the authority of the Registering Officer."

8. It will thus be seen that registration under Act XVI. of 1864 gives no sort of title, and there are other reasons which seem calculated to render our Registers incomplete and unreliable guides for revenue purposes. Conveyances and mortgages affecting immoveable property of less than Rupees 100 in value are not necessarily registered at all, yet much of such property must be liable to quit-rent. In cases of death, a son may succeed to his father without any instrument having been executed or registered. In other cases, a person may inherit under a Will, and the Will may not have been registered. Even if the Will has been registered, it does not follow that it has been registered at the Presidency, and in that case there will be no record of it in the General Register Office.

9. In paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings, it is suggested that I should furnish the Deputy Collector with copies of all transfers registered in my office. I presume that copies in extenso of the instruments registered in the District Office, or even of the abstracts entered in my books, will not be required, and that all that will be necessary, will be that certain forms should be filled up. As, however, upwards of 200 transfers are registered every month, the preparation of these papers will interfere with the ordinary duties of one of the Clerks, and as the Government are aware that they are at present totally unable to get through their own work, I beg to suggest that any returns of this description which may be necessary, be prepared by some one deputed by the Deputy Collector, who can be allowed to extract whatever may be required from the Registers.

10. Whether, however, this information is really necessary for the collection of quit-rent, seems a matter for further consideration. I am informed that demands for quit-rent are constantly made in the names of persons whose very existence has been almost forgotten, and that these demands are paid year after year, as a matter of course, by the present owners of the property. One instance in particular has been brought to my notice, in which this sort of thing has gone on for a quarter of a century.

ORDER THEREON, 19th December 1865, No. 3,059.

Referred to the Board of Revenue and the Government Solicitor for their remarks, with reference to the Order quoted by the Registrar General of Assurances.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th January 1866, No. 287.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 19th December 1865, No. 3,059, Revenue Department.

ABSTRACT.—Referring to the Board and Government Solicitor a letter from the Registrar General of Assurances, submitting remarks on the work to be done by the Registration Department under Act XVI. of 1864.

1. The Board concur in opinion with the Registrar General that extracts or copies of the entries of transfer of property in his Registers would not suffice for the revenue purposes of the Collector's establishment, their object being to ascertain who, as the rightful owner, they should hold responsible for the Government quit-rent or ground-rent; while the entries in the Registry Office are not necessarily evidence of title at all.

2. The Board consider that the reduced establishment proposed in their Proceedings, dated 7th August 1865, No. 4,696, would suffice for all the Collector's requirements. Any aid that might be necessary could be given from the ordinary establishment.

ORDER THEREON, 25th January 1866, No. 226.

Ordered to lie over pending the reply (which should be submitted as soon as possible) of the Government Solicitor to paragraphs 2 and 3 of G. O., 1st September last, No. 2,064.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th July 1866, No. 4,896.

Read the following letter from the Government Solicitor, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 10th May 1866, No. 268.

1. I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, that during my professional career, and more especially during the past and present years, when purchasing and acquiring, under the Public Purposes Act, land and buildings on the south beach at Chepauk, on behalf of Government, I have had occasion to refer to and search the Maps and Registers of the Collectorate of Madras, to identify land and trace its history and devolution during a long, or a sufficient number of years, to evidence a good and marketable or a sufficient holding title, and to satisfy myself, as far as was practicable, that parties claiming purchase money, or compensation from Government, in respect of such land and buildings, were legally and properly entitled to it, and with this object, I have found the Maps and Registers of the Collector's office most useful and valuable.

2. The principle upon which the Maps and Registers have been framed appears to me sound; and the result shews that great care has been taken to give these principles, and the system of registration generally, thorough practical effect. By means of such Maps and Registers I have been able to trace and verify the history of land, and the various devolutions as regards ownership, with comparative ease and satisfaction. I consider the records in question of great public value, and I think it desirable they should be kept up, as far as change of circumstances and practice will admit of.

3. It seems to me absolutely necessary that the Collector of Madras should have a sufficient establishment for collecting and recording that portion of the data and information which the present Registers contain, which is needful to his realizing, with effect, the very important item of quit-rent, and to his preserving and exercising an effectual superintendence over the waste land belonging to Government, which lies within his district.

4. The duties of the Registration Department of the Collector's Office will be very materially reduced, by limiting the issue of certificates to those cases only in which there is *no* existing Choultry Bill of Sale, Lease, Revenue or Collector's Certificate, or other such evidence of

title; or where there is a sub-division of land comprised in any such evidence of title as above-mentioned, by means of a partial sale, partition, or exchange, and a ratable apportionment of quit-rent thereupon becomes both equitable and necessary, and, under these circumstances, it may well be feasible for the Collector to reduce, very considerably, the strength and cost of his Registration Department.

5. The limitation mentioned in the last paragraph, as to the issue of certificates for the future, will, of course, render the Registers much less complete, and comparatively less valuable, inasmuch as there will be no registration of conveyances evidencing change of ownership in those cases where the *whole* property passes, and where no apportionment of quit-rent, by reason of sub-division, becomes necessary. In such cases as these, where parties can get no certificate, they will hardly take the trouble of presenting their conveyances at the Collector's office, for the mere purpose of giving him information as to the change of ownership. This result, however, of the change of system cannot be avoided.

6. I have had much conversation and discussion with the Honorable Mr. Norton (as Advocate General), the Deputy Collector of Madras, and the principal Native Officers employed in the Registration Department, on the subject above-mentioned, and also as to the circumstances under which, and the forms in which certificates shall hereafter be issued by the Collector of Madras. Immediately before his departure from Madras, Mr. Norton went very thoroughly into the whole question, in conference with the Deputy Collector of Madras, the Officers of his Department, and myself, and on this occasion both Maps and Registers were referred to, and the practical working of the Department investigated. Mr. Norton then wrote the opinion of which I send a copy, accompanied by copies of the Forms A., B., C., and D., prepared by me, to which Mr. Norton in his opinion refers.

7. Upon further consideration, I have added to Form A., (since Mr. Norton saw it,) a power of re-entry by Government, on default in payment of rent and failure of realisation thereof, by distress and sale. The reservation of this right to Government seems to me most legitimate, and altogether free from any reasonable ground of exception. Form A. will not be granted in any case where there is an existing Choultry Bill of Sale, Lease, Revenue or Collector's Certificate, or other documentary evidence of title, which does *not* contain a power of

re-entry, and there will, therefore, be no foundation for the remark, that Government is attempting to import into a renewed written contract, a stipulation to the prejudice of the owner of the land not comprised in the original contract. I think that if parties, having no written evidence of title, apply for a certificate in the Form A., they may well be required to take a certificate containing power of re-entry. The means of preventing the operation of this power will be with themselves and their representatives, by payment of the quit-rent properly due. I have but little, if any, doubt that Mr. Norton, if he could now be consulted on this point, would concur in the view on which I have acted, and would approve of the addition I have made (as regards re-entry) to Form A.

8. I have, likewise, altered Forms A., B., and D., (since Mr. Norton saw them), by providing that Government shall be at liberty, at their election, to sue at once upon the covenant for payment of quit-rent, and without previous exercise of their remedy by distress and sale. To this there can be no objection. I think Government would have had this right without any special reservation or mention of it in the certificates; but the specific provision puts an end to all doubt on the point, and is, therefore, expedient. The alterations I have made in the Forms, since Mr. Norton saw them, will be found in red ink in the accompanying copies.

9. It will be seen that the Forms A., B., and D., do not contain any guarantee, or confirmation, or warranty of title, but merely evidence, and limit the amount of quit-rent which Government is and shall be entitled to receive, and the alleged owner of the land is and shall be liable to pay, and reserve to Government all available and legitimate remedies for realising such rent.

Copy—Opinion.

I have perused and settled the four Forms—the only four—which it is proposed now and henceforth to issue from the Collector's office with relation to grants and transfers of land in Madras.

2. These Forms have been carefully drawn by the Government Solicitor, and appear to me to meet all that is required.

3. *A.* is the certificate when there exists no Lease Certificate or Choultry Bill of Sale for the land in respect of which a certificate is applied for.

4. The Government by this form is not pledged to any declaration as to the holder's *title*, while it gains the advantage of having an ascertained holder with a personal covenant to pay the quit-rent.

5. *B*. provides for the sub-division of land already held. I think that it is only fair and proper that parties purchasing a *piece* of the land comprised in the original certificate, should have the amount of quit-rent, which he is liable to pay, ascertained and defined. This is satisfactorily provided for by Form *B*.

6. This form will be used when a sub-division takes place of land comprised in any Choultry Bill of Sale, Lease, or Certificate not containing a power of re-entry.

7. *C*. is a Memorandum which will have to be endorsed on the existing Choultry Bill of Sale, Lease, or Certificate whenever certificate in Form *B*. is issued.

8. Form *D*. will be used whenever there is a sub-division of land comprised in one of the *old* grants which contain a power of re-entry. There is no reason why the Government should forego, in respect to purchases from the holder under an old grant, a right which it possesses under the original grant.

9. Form *C*. will also have to be endorsed on the old grant, or other document containing power of re-entry, whenever a certificate in Form *D*. is issued.

10. I think that an Act should be applied for, authorising distraint of goods by a power of forcible entry, in default of payment of quit-rent, such as was given for non-payment of Income Tax, under Section 22 of the Income Tax Act.

11. Act XII. of 1851 contains no such power. For my own part, I see nothing inequitable in giving the Government a power of selling the land summarily for arrears of quit-rent, at any sale where no sufficient moveables are found to satisfy its claim; but it is useless to ask for this form of redress. The exception was taken, by the Legislative Council of India, to the introduction of such a power when the last Bill on this subject, prepared by my predecessor, was laid before the Council. It was then observed that, with respect to the old leases which contained a power of re-entry, such a procedure was unnecessary; and that, with respect to the grants which did not contain a power of re-entry, such an introduction would be inequitable.

12. I deem it *most* advisable to continue the system of registration prevailing in the Collector's Office, so far as the altered circumstances required to preserve a ready and perfect guide for ascertaining what quit-rent is due, and by whom, for the land in Madras. The office of the District Registrar of Madras, under the Registration Act, will afford no such information. I have gone carefully through the Collector's Register Books, and his system seems to me very compendious and complete.

13. The Act is one which will have to be passed by the Legislative Council of India. I am of opinion that the most that this Government can look to obtain, is a provision for distraints with power of forcible entry.

(Signed) J. B. NORTON,

6th March 1866. *Advocate General.*

Referred to the Board of Revenue for any observations they may wish to offer.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

ENCLOSURES A., B., C., D.

ABSTRACT.—Forms to be used relating to grants and transfers of land.

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1. Land in the Presidency town is held in the following manner:—

On Government leases for ninety-nine years, providing for re-entry on breach of condition.

On Certificates to the effect that the land concerned is included in such a lease as the above.

On Choultry Bills of Sale.

On Certificates to the effect that certain statements as to *possession* have been made, and payment of quit-rent agreed to.

On the "New Form Certificates" of 1828, which contain no provision for re-entry, and without any document of title.

2. The Government, in Government Order, dated 6th August 1863, No. 1,461, decided that no new Certificates should be issued for

land held in that title, except with the reservation of the power of re-entry, and that the right should be maintained in all cases when it existed under the original lease.

3. The Forms now submitted by the Government Solicitor, for giving effect to the wishes of Government, appear to the Board to be quite unobjectionable, and well adapted for the purpose. They include :—

(1.) A Form (A.) of grant reserving the power of re-entry to be used where no document of title already exists.

(2.) A Form (B.) of certificate that the land concerned is included in an existing document of title, in which the right of re-entry is not reserved.

(3.) A Form (C.) of endorsement to be made on the original document of title in all cases of sub-division.

(4.) A Form (D.) of certificate that the land concerned is included in an existing document of title in which the power of re-entry *is* reserved.

4. The Board recommend that the Collector of Madras be directed to adopt these Forms henceforward, in lieu of those of 1828.

5. The opinions of the Advocate General and Government Solicitor are conclusive as to the expediency of retaining the Registration Department in the Collector's office on the reduced footing recommended by the Board in their Proceedings, dated 7th August 1865, and the Board request that this may now be sanctioned.

6. They also request that the requisite steps may be taken to procure the passing of an Act by the Imperial Legislature, to legalize forcible entry for distraint of goods in default of payment of quit-rent, as is advocated by the Advocate General.

ORDER THEREON, 9th August 1866, No. 2,004.

1. The Governor in Council approves of the Forms of Deeds submitted by the Government Solicitor, with his letter dated 10th May 1866, No. 268, and directs their adoption in future.

2. The Registration Department in the Collector's office must evidently be kept up; but the Governor in Council would not, for the trifling sum involved, lessen the utility and value (to which the Government Solicitor bears such emphatic testimony) of the Collector's

Registers and Maps, by adopting the limitation proposed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government Solicitor's letter. The Board will, therefore, reconsider the reduction proposed by them in the Collector's establishment, as it seems very questionable whether the reduced office could satisfactorily and efficiently perform all the duties devolving on it. It will be necessary, as pointed out by the Registrar General of Assurances, for the Collector periodically to depute a person to his office to take note of transfers registered there, and not in the Collector's office.

3. Application will be made to the Government of India to amend the Madras Land Revenue Act in the manner indicated in paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings.

(Signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th September 1866, No. 6,334.

Read again Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 9th August 1866, No. 2,004.

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1. On the receipt of the above order, the Board personally examined the Madras Deputy Collector on the subject of the Registration Department, and inspected all the Registers kept in that Department, and it appears to them that, in order to render these Registers complete, registration must hereafter be made, as hitherto, even in the case of transfers of entire properties, though the issue of a fresh document will no longer be necessary in such cases. Moreover, when certificates are issued from, or title deeds registered in the Madras Deputy Collector's office, a searching inquiry is made as to the validity of the title deeds, and adverse claims undergo an investigation. This is an advantage of which the public ought not to be deprived.

2. Under these circumstances, the Board cannot recommend any reduction in the existing establishment. They would propose to raise the pay of the second Gumastah from 15 to 20 Rupees. The pay of the three Maistries is at present provided at a uniform rate of 14 Rupees, which appears to be very low. Their designation may be changed to Revenue Inspectors; and the pay of the first man

might be fixed at 20 Rupees a month, and that of the other two at 15 Rupees a month each. The increase involved by the present proposition is only Rupees 13, which is necessary to put the establishment on a proper footing. The Board accordingly request that the Government will be pleased to sanction this proposal, and to authorise the Honorable Mr. Pelly to include the amount in his General Statement of Establishments.

3. The Collector of Madras is requested to direct the Madras Deputy to send a person from his office once a month to take note of transfers registered in the Office of the Registrar General of Assurances.

ORDER THEREON, 19th September 1866, No. 2,518.

1. The Board's proposals in paragraph 2 are approved, and the Honorable C. Pelly will provide for the increase now sanctioned in his General Statement of Revision.

2. The Collector will attend to the Board's instructions in paragraph 3 of the foregoing Proceedings.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

POLICE DEPARTMENTAL PAPER.

1. What pensions are paid from the Police Superannuation Fund, after what periods, and under what conditions?

2. State the proper proportion of grades (Head Constable, Deputy Head Constable, 1st and 2nd class Constable) in 500 Policemen.

3. What arms and accoutrements are furnished to the force mentioned above in Question 2?

4. Write down the pay and allowances of each grade in the Madras Police Force, shewing the authorised deductions made from each.

5. State the offences by Police Officers for which the Police Act provides, and name the Sections of the Penal Code which provide punishment for the same offences.

6. What powers, under the Police Act and Procedure Code, respectively, have Police Officers, of causing crowds and unlawful assemblies to disperse.

7. State provision of Police Act in respect to limitation of action against Police Officers for acts done in their official capacity.

8. What are the powers and duties of Police Officers in respect to shops for the sale of liquor? Give succinctly the purport of each section of the Abkarry Act relating to these.

9. What are the duties of Police under the Town's Improvement Act, and what the powers of the Commission with respect to Police?

10. State the principal books kept in the Station House. Mention succinctly the use of each.

11. What must be entered in the Station House Crime Register or Diary? State the provision of the law.

12. Should a Police Officer detail before a Court the inquiry he has made? What is a good phrase to begin his evidence with, when he ought to begin.

TRANSLATION—(*Higher Grade*).

గుండా బాలయ్యగారు కాశీకివెళ్లి తిరిగీ మధురకు వెళ్లుతూవుండే కాలమందు శ్రీరాజా ప్రతాప రామరాజుగారి దర్శనముచెయ్యవలెననే తాత్పర్యముతో యీ తాలూకాలో ప్రవేశించినతర్వాత మరునాడు ఆయనగారికి బలమయినకాయిలా సంభవించి మూడురోజులకు చనిపోయినారు - అంతట అక్కడవుండే సబ్ ఆఫీసరుగారు యీసంగతి నాకు బకీరుచేశినందున నేను నాటిరోజుననేవెళ్లి అక్కడికి సమీపమందువుండే యురోపియన్ సర్జనుగారిని శవపరీక్షచెయ్యడముకు రావలశినది అని కోరితే వక యురోపియన్ ఆఫీసరుగారి అనుమతిలేనిది తాము రావడములేదన్నారు-గనుక నేనే ఆశవమును దహనముచేశేలాగున శెలవుయిచ్చి ఆమనిషికి యేమయినా ఆస్తివున్నదా అనే వగయిరా సంగతులు విచారించగా ఆ బాలయ్యచనిపోగానే గ్రామములోవుండే సబ్ ఆఫీసరువగయిరాలు అందరూయేకమయి చాలాద్రవ్యవంతుడయిన ఆ బాలయ్యఆస్తి యావత్తూ అపహరించవలెనని ఆలోచించి ఆతని నవకర్ల సలహామీద అతను సజీవుడయివుండగా యేదో వక మరణశాసనము వ్రాశినట్టు బనాయించి అందులో కొన్నికొన్ని బాబతులకింద అతని ఆస్తి వినియోగ పరచవలశినది అని అతను వ్రాయించినట్టు నమూదుచేశి అతను సంతకము చేశినట్టు మూరుసంతకము యెవరిచేతనో చేయించి అప్పట్లో హాజరువున్న ద్రవ్యముయేమి జవాహిరీయేమి వస్త్రములుయేమి నవకర్లున్ను గ్రామస్థులున్ను పంచుకొనిహరించి దహ

నక్రియలకు యేమిన్ని సొమ్ములేదని నాతో చెప్పడమేగాకుండా యీ మరణశాసనపు సంగతి యేమాత్రమూబయిటపెట్టలేదు - గనుక మామూలుప్రకారము సర్కారుఖర్చు మీదనే దహనము చేయించినాను - మరికొంతసేపటికి వక మనిషి నావద్దికివచ్చి యీ సంగతి యావత్తూ తెలియచెయ్యగా నేను గట్టి విమర్శచేశేవరకు వాస్తవమయిన సంగతి యావత్తూ రూఢిగా రుజువుఅయినందున యిందుతో షరీఖుఅయిన ఆసామీలను అందరినిన్ని వారివద్దవున్న సదరహీ బాలయ్యతాలూకు యిస్తువలుదరోబస్తున్ను తెప్పించి వాటితోకూడా విచారణనిమిత్తం సెషన్ కోర్టుకు రవానాచేశినాను.

పోయినసంవత్సరం వర్షములు లేకపోయినవి అనేమిషమీద జిల్లాలోవుండే దరోబస్తుమంది రహితులున్ను సర్కారుశిస్తు ముజరాకోరి వారివారితాలూకాల తహశ్శీలుదార్లను స్వాధీనపరచుకొని వారివల్ల శిఫారసున్ను చేయించుకొన్నందున ఆమాట నమ్మి శ్రీ కలక్టరువారు బోర్డ్ ఆఫ్ రెవిన్యూవారికి బలముగా శిఫారసువ్రాశిన వుత్తరమునుపట్టి వారు కలక్టరువారి యిష్టప్రకారమే శెలవు దయచేయించినారు - అంతట రెండుమాసములు తాళినతర్వాత కలెక్టరువారు జమాబందీనిమిత్తం ప్రతి తాలూకాకు వెళ్లిచూడగా వకటి రెండు తాలూకాలలో సుమారు సగంవంతు గ్రామములుతప్ప తక్కిన అన్నితాలూకాలలో మంచిపంటపండినట్టు స్పష్టముగా రుజువుఅయినది - గాని యెక్కడనో వుక్కొక్క గ్రామములో మాత్రము పంట జబ్బుగాపండినది - అయితే కాలమందు వర్షము లేకపోవడము అనేమాట అబద్ధముకాదు - గాని తరికిముందు కురిశినవర్షాలమూలాన అనేకస్థలములలో చెరువులకువచ్చిన నీళ్లవల్లనేమి కొన్నికొన్నిచోట్ల గుంటలు బావులు దొరువులువున్న స్థలములలో వాటి నీళ్లవల్లనేమి యేటికాలవల ఆధారమువున్నచోట్ల ఆనీళ్లవల్లనేమి రహితులు చాలామట్టుకు తమపంటలు పండించుకొన్నారు - ౧౪ - వీసాల పంటతేలినది - ఇటువంటిసంగతిలో పూరాగా యీ స్థితి తెలిశివుండిన్ని తహశ్శీలుదార్లు రహితులకు అనుకూలముగా తప్పురిపోర్టు వ్రాయడము యెంతఅక్రమమో ఆలోచించవలశినది.

TRANSLATION—*(Lower Grade)*.

మహారాజశ్రీ కలక్టరు దొరవారి

సముఖముకు.

తమనవకరు బండారు రామయ్య అనేకసలాములుచేశి చేయంగలవిన్నపములు.

సాలుగుజస్తాలో నేనుచేశినకలాలు యిజారాలో సర్కారునవకర్లయొక్కన్ను జమీదారీయిలాకా వుద్యోగస్థులయొక్కన్ను అజాగ్రతలవల్ల నాకు సంభ

వించిననష్టము యింతఅంతఅని చెప్పడముకు సాధ్యముకాదనిన్ని నేను నాయిజారా ఆరంభమందు ధరావత్తుగావుంచిన జామీనునుగురించిన ముప్పయివేల రూపాయీల కిమ్మతుగల కంపెనీపత్రములు సమేతు యీనష్టముకిందనే హరించిపొయ్యేలాగున కన పడుతూవున్నందున నాయందు చాలాకటాక్షముఉంచి యేయేవుద్యోగస్థుల అజాగ్ర తలవల్ల యేయేబాబతులలో వాస్తవముగా నాకు యెంతయెంతనష్టముసంభవించినదో పూ రాగా విమర్శచేయించి అందులముజరా దయచేయించవలెననిన్ని పూర్వం తమకు మనివిప్రాసుకొన్నందుకు తమకు నాయందు నిర్హేతుకముగా వక కటాక్షముకలిగి యే యేమనుష్యులవల్ల నాకు అన్యాయము సంభవించినట్టు నేను చెప్పకొన్నానో ఆయా మనుష్యులఫేరస్తు వకటి నావల్ల దాఖలుచేయించుకొని వారివారి ప్రవర్తనలనుగురించి పూరా విమర్శజరిగించినారు - అంతట మాదిరెడ్డి జగ్గమనాయడుఅనే మాజీ యిజా రాదారునిబోధనవల్ల జమీదారు వెంకట్రాజుగారుయేమి శిరస్తాదారు రామవరం గోపా లయ్యగారుయేమి కొంతమట్టుకు సదరహీ మాజీ యిజారాదారువద్ద లంచములుపుచ్చుకొ ని తమకిందివుద్యోగస్థులద్వారా యింతనష్టము నాకు కలిగేలాగున చేయించినట్టు రుజు వుఅయినందున సివిల్అధికార్లద్వారా నాకు కలిగిననష్టద్రవ్యము యావత్తూ వీరువుభ యులూ అచ్చుకొనేలాగున తీర్పుచేయించినారు - అయితే తమరు తీర్పుచేశి ఆరు మాసములుఅయ్యెన్ని యిదివరకు నాసొమ్ము వారు యిప్పించలేదు గనుక తమరుదయ చేశి వారంటుద్వారా సొమ్ముతెప్పించి దయచేయించవలెనని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను - ఇదే అనేకసలాములు - చిత్తగించవలెను.

ద|| బండారు రామయ్య అని వున్నది.

౨౨డో మే ఆన ౧౮౬౭డో సం||

Translation—(*Higher Grade*).

I. *தென்னாற்காடு சுபா மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு துரையவர்கள்சமுகத்துக்கு, கூடலூர் தாலூக்கா - சப்மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு எழுதிக்கொண்டஅர்ஜி.*

துக்குடி மஜ்கூரைச்சேர்ந்த திருவந்திபுரம் நாராயண படையாச்சி யினுடைய கல்கட்டு கோப்புவீட்டின் தோட்டத்துப் பக்கத்து சுவரில் தென்னங்கீத்தினால் போட்டிருந்த ஜாகையில் நாளது ஜனவரிமீ ௩௨ ராத்திரி - ௰௧ - மணிக்கு தெய்வகதியாய்த் தீப்பட்டு வெந்துவிட்டதா யும், அதினாலே மேற்படி வீட்டுக்காரனுக்கு - ரூ - ௪ - சேதம் நேரிட் டிருப்பதாயும் மேற்படி கிராமம் வில்லேஜு மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு எழுதிய

ரிபோர்ட்டும், ஷை நாராயணபடையாச்சியினுடைய வாக்குமூலமும் இதிலடக்கஞ்செய்து பார்வையிடும்படி அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். மேற்படி நாராயணபடையாச்சியை விசாரித்ததில், அவன் நாளது மீ௳ ௩-உ ராத்திரி படுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது ஷை ஜாகை பற்றிக்கொண்டு எரிகிற வெளிச்சந்தெரிந்து தான் கூச்சல்போட்டதாயும், அதைக்கேட்டு அக்கம் பக்கத்து ஜனங்கள் உடனே வந்து அதை அவித்துப்போட்டதாயும், ஷை ஜாகை முக்கால்வரிசை எரிந்துபோய்விட்டதாயும், அதினால் தனக்கு - ரூ - ச - பெறுமான சாமான்கள் சேதப்பட்டுப்போனதாயும், ஷை ஜாகை தெய்வகதியாய் தீப்பட்டதே தவிர ஒருவருடைய செய்கையினால் நேரிட்டதல்லவென்றும், அந்த விஷயத்தில் தனக்கு யார்பேரிலும் சந்தேகமில்லையென்றும் சொல்லுகிறான். சங்கதி சித்தமல்லாவதாய் மனுவுசெய்துகொண்டேன்.

II. செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா சிவில் ஜட்ஜியவர்கள் சமுகத்துக்கு, கருங்குழி தாலுகா முனிசிபு எழுதிக்கொண்டவணக்கமான அர்ஜியென்னவென்றால் —

துக்குடி மஸ்கூர் - கஅசுஉ-வருஷ - நம்பர் - அரு-ல் இந்தக்கோர்ட்டார் தீர்ப்புசெய்தபிறகு, தீர்ப்புக்குமுன் அகப்படாமலிருந்த சில தஸ்தாவேஜுகள் அகப்பட்டதாகவும், அதுகளைக்கொண்டு விசாரணைசெய்து வேறே தீர்ப்புசெய்யவேண்டியதற்காக ரிவிஷனுவிற்குச் செலவுகொடுக்கவேணுமென்றும் - க வது பிரதிவாதி மனுவுசெய்துகொண்டதின்பேரில், அதை யனுசரித்து வாதிக்கு நோட்டீசு கொடுத்து ஷை மனுவை விசாரணைசெய்யுங்காலத்தில், கஉருஅ - கஉருகூ - கஉசஉ - இம்மூன்று பசலிகளில் தனக்குக் கொடுத்த பட்டாக்களென்று - க - வது பிரதிவாதி ஆஜர்செய்த பட்டாக்களில் - கஉருகூ - கஉசஉ - இவ்விரண்டு பசலிகளிட பட்டாக்களை, ஷை பசலிகளிட சிட்டா எக்ஸ்திராக்ட்டுகளென்று வாதியால் முன்னமே தாக்கல்செய்யப்பட்டு - லக்கம் (உச) (உரு)ல் தாக்கலாயிருக்கிற மஹாராஷ்டிர சிட்டா எக்ஸ்திராக்ட்டுகளோடும், கஉருஅ - வது பசலி பட்டாவை, ஷை பசலியின் சிட்டாவை யனுசரித்து - கஅசுரு-வருஷ ஆகஸ்டுமீ௳ உ-ருவயில் டிபிட்டி கலெக்டரவர்கள் கொடுத்த - உசஅ - வது நம்பர் எண்டாரிசுமெண்டென்று வாதியால் லக்கம் (உரு)ல் தாக்கல்செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற எண்டாரிசுமெண்டோடும் தகவல் பார்க்குமளவில், பட்டாக்களுக்கும் சிட்டாக்களுக்கும் எண்டா

ரிசுமெண்டுக்கும் வித்தியாசமுண்டாயிருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி இந்த வியாச்சியத்தில் மேல் கிரந்தம் நடத்துவதற்குமுன் அசல் சிட்டாக்களை வருவித்துப் பார்வையிடவேணுமென்று ஷை - க - வது பிரதிவாதி கேட்டுக்கொண்டபடியாலும், அது விஷயத்திலுண்டாயிருக்கிற சமுசயத்தை நிவர்த்திசெய்துகொள்வது அவசியமாதலாலும், வித்தியாசப்படுகிற ஷை மூன்று நகல் தஸ்தாவேஜுகளையும் இத்துடன் சமூகத்துக்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் காவந்தவர்கள் தயவுசெய்து, அந்த நகல்கள் எந்த அசலைப்பார்த்து எழுதிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டதோ அந்த அசல் சிட்டாக்கள் சகிதமாய் மஹாராஷ்டிர பாஷை தெரிந்த ஒரு குமஸ்தாவை இந்தக் கோர்ட்டுக்கு அனுப்பும்படி கலெக்ட்டருக்கு லெட்டர் எழுதவேணுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

TRANSLATION—*(Lower Grade).*

திருச்சிறுப்பள்ளி டிஸ்திரிக்ட்டு மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு அவர்களுக்கு,
திருச்சிறுப்பள்ளி டவுன் சப்மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு சலாஞ்செய்து எழுதிக்கொண்ட அர்ஜி என்னவென்றால்—

ஷை பேட்டையில் வந்து இறங்கியிருந்த முத்து ராவுத்தன் என்பவனுக்கு வாந்திபேதி உபத்திரவங் கண்டிருப்பதாக ஹேட்டு கனிஸ்டேபில் சமாசாரம் கேள்விப்பட்டு, தான் போய்ப்பார்க்கும்போது, வாந்திபேதி கண்டிருந்தவனை விசாரித்ததில், அவன் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா சப்டிவிஷன் இலாகா - சக்கிரகிரி தாலூக்கா - கசுபா உடுமலைப்பேட்டையிலிருப்பவனென்றும், அவனிடத்திலே சக்கடாவண்டி - க - வெள்ளை காளைமாடு - க - சிவப்பெருது - க - சூருத்தி - க - ரொக்கம் - ரூ - க - எ - கo - இதுகளிருப்பதாகவும், அதுகளில் மேற்படி வண்டியும் எருதுகளும் ஷை உடுமலைப்பேட்டையிலிருக்கும் பொத்தராவுத்தன் என்பவனுடைய சொந்தமென்றும், தான் அவனுடைய சம்பள ஆளென்றுஞ் சொன்னதாகவும், ஷை வண்டிமாடு ரொக்கம் வகைராவை சாவடியில் ஆஜர்செய்து, காயலாவாயிருந்தவனை - உடயில் சிவில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு அனுப்பியிருப்பதாகவும், ஹேட்டு கனிஸ்டேபில் நாளது மீ கூஉ ரிபோர்ட்டுசெய்தான்,

நான்போய் ஷை முத்து ராவுத்தனிடத்தில் விபரமாய் வாக்குமூலம் வாங்கவேண்டியதற்காக அவனுடைய ஸ்திதி என்னமாயிருக்கிறதென்று தெரிவிக்கும்படி உடனே கனிஸ்டேபிலுக்கு உத்தரவு அனுப்பினதில், மேற்படியான் ௩௨ ராத்திரி சிவில் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இறந்துபோய்விட்டதாக - ௪௨ ரிபோர்ட்டுசெய்தான். ஆகையால் சாவடியில் ஆஜர்செய்திருக்கப்பட்ட வண்டிமாடுகளுக்கு மேற்கண்ட தொகையில் தீனி வாங்கிப்போட்டு சவரட்சணைசெய்துவரும்படி ஷை ஹேட்டு கனிஸ்டேபிலுக்கு தாக்கீது அனுப்பியிருக்கிறதுந்தவிர, பொத்த ராவுத்தன் என்கிற பேருள்ளவன் உடுமலைப்பேட்டையிலிருந்து, ஷை வண்டிமாடுகள் அவனுடைய சொந்தமும், அவனிடத்தில் ஷை இறந்துபோன முத்துராவுத்தன் சம்பள ஆளாயிருந்ததும் நிஜமாயிருந்தால், அதைக்குறித்து உண்மையான ஸ்திதியை விசாரித்து யாதாஸ்துடனே ஷை பொத்த ராவுத்தனை சீக்கிரத்தில் இவ்விடம் ஆபீசுக்கு அனுப்பவேணுமென்று அவ்விடத்திய மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டு ஆபீசுக்கு நாளது மீ ௪௨யில் யாதாஸ்து அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். இந்த சங்கதி தங்கள் சித்தமறியலாவதாய் மனுவுசெய்துகொண்டேன்.

TRANSLATION—*(Higher Grade)*.

അന്ന്യായക്കാരന്റെ കാരണവൻ മരിച്ചുപോയ മുസലിയാര കുഞ്ഞന്മത സമ്പാദിച്ചതായും അവന്റെ മക്കളും അനന്തിരവന്മാരായ തങ്ങളുംകൂടി ഭാഗം ചെയ്യുതിൽ തറവാട്ടു ഓഹരിക്കു തിരിച്ചു വെച്ചുകരാറ എഴുതീട്ടുള്ളതിൽപ്പെട്ടതായും ഉള്ള പുളിയനമ്പ്രം ദെശത്ത പറയന്റെ കുന്നി പറമ്പിലെ കുടിയിൽ തന്റെ ജെഷ്ഠനും 1-ാം പ്രതിയെ കെട്ടിയവനുമായ കുഞ്ഞിതറുവയി എന്നവനും 1-ാം പ്രതിയും മററുംകൂടി പാൎത്തവന്നിരുന്നപ്രകാരവും ആ പുരയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന 25 ഉറുപ്പികവിലക്കുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങൾ എടുത്ത കൊണ്ടുപോകയും പുരയിൽ 4-ാം പ്രതി തിയ്യരെ പാൎപ്പിക്കുകയും പറമ്പിൽ തെച്ചുക്ക ചെല്ലുകയും ചെയ്യിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന അന്ന്യായം—അന്ന്യായക്കാരനൊടും 2 - ം 4 - ം പ്രതികളൊടും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ സാക്ഷികളൊടും വിസ്തരിച്ചു - അന്ന്യായക്കാരനും 4-ാം പ്രതിയും കാണിച്ച ആധാരങ്ങൾക്കപകൎപ്പ വാങ്ങി ആയ്യും ംരംകായ്യും തമ്മിൽ തീൎപ്പിപ്പാൻ എല്പി

ച്ചുതുപ്രങ്ങൊട്ടൂര അംശം അധികാരി ബൊധിപ്പിച്ച റെപ്പൊടത്ത
ഇന്ന എത്തിസ്സും ഇതിൽ ചെൎക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു - ദസ്താവേജകൾ ഒക്കെ
യും നൊക്കിയ്യിൽ മുതൽ എടുത്തകൊണ്ടുപൊയ പ്രകാരവും പൊല്ലി
സ്സായി യാതൊന്നും ഉണ്ടായ പ്രകാരവും തെളിവ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല അ
ന്ന്യായത്തിൽ പറയുന്ന പറമ്പമുമ്പെ അന്ന്യായക്കാരന്റെ കാരണ
വൻ മരിച്ചുപൊയ മുസലിയാര കുഞ്ഞമ്മത ജന്മികരിയാട്ട നമ്പ്യാ
രൊട വാങ്ങിട്ടുള്ളതും അന്ന്യായക്കാരൻ കാണിച്ച ഒന്നാം നമ്പ്ര ക
രാറിൽപ്പെട്ടതും ആകുന്നു എന്ന കാണുന്നുണ്ട എങ്കിലും ആ പറമ്പ
അന്ന്യായക്കാരന്റെ ജെഷ്ടൻ 2 - ാം പ്രതിയുടെ മകളായ 1 - ാം
പ്രതിയെ കെട്ടിയവനും ആയ കുഞ്ഞിതറുവയി ജന്മിയുമായി നെ
രിട്ട എഴുതിച്ച വാങ്ങി അവന്റെ അവകാശം 1024 - ൽ 2 - ാം പ്ര
തിക്ക ആധാരമൊട്ടുകൂടി കൊടുത്ത 2 - ാം പ്രതിയും ജന്മിയുമായി
ആ ഉടനെ തന്നെ നെരിട്ട എഴുതിവാങ്ങി 2 - ാം പ്രതി നടന്ന നികു
തിയും കൊടുത്ത പുരയിൽ പാൎത്ത അനുഭവിച്ച വരുമ്പൊൾ 2 - ാം
പ്രതിയുടെ അവകാശം 4 - ാം പ്രതിയുടെ ജെഷ്ടൻ കുഞ്ഞസ്സാവാ
ങ്ങി അവനും ജന്മിയൊട പൊളിച്ച എഴുതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും ഇ
പ്പൊൾ 2 - ാം പ്രതി മുതലായവര പുരയും പറനും സമ്മതിച്ചകൊട്ട
ത്ത 4 - ാം പ്രതിയുടെ ആൾക്കാരെ പുരയിൽ പാൎപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു
എന്നും അതിനാൽ ൟ അന്ന്യായം ഉണ്ടായ്യായിട്ടും ആധാരസാ
ക്ഷികളാൽ തെളിവ കാണുന്നത കൂടാതെ ഞാൻ ഇയ്യിടെ ആ പ്രദെ
ശത്ത പൊയിരുന്നപ്പൊൾ ൟ സംഗതിയെകുറിച്ച അന്വെഷിച്ച
തിലും തുപ്രങ്ങൊട്ടൂര അംശം അധികാരിയുടെ റിപ്പൊട്ടകൊണ്ടും അ
റിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു - അന്ന്യായക്കാരൻ പറമ്പ നടക്കുന്നു എന്നും നികു
തി അവൻ കൊടുത്തവരുന്നു എന്നും ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുന്നത നെരല്ലാ
ൟ കാൎയ്യം സത്യത്തിന്മെൽ തീരെണ്ടുന്ന സംഗതികൊണ്ട അന്ന്യായ
ക്കാരനൊടും 2 - ാം പ്രതിയൊടും ചെയ്യു വിസ്താരത്തിൽ തന്റെ
ജെഷ്ടൻ 1024 ധനുമാസം 10 നു കൊടുത്തതായി 4 - ാം പ്രതി കാ
ണിച്ച ഉണ്ടറുതി ആധാരപ്രകാരം ആകുന്നു 2 - ാം പ്രതി നടന്ന വ
രുന്നത എന്ന സത്ത്യം ചെയ്യെണമെന്നും മറ്റും അന്ന്യായക്കാരനും -
താൻ വാദിക്കുന്നെടത്തൊളം അവകാശത്തിനും നടപ്പിന്നും സത്ത്യം

ചെയ്യാമെന്നും എന്നാൽ അന്ന്യായക്കാരന്റെ എല്ലാ വാദവും വി ടെണമെന്നും 2 – ാം പ്രതിയും ബൊധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

TRANSLATION—(*Lower Grade*).

പയ്യനാട്ടുതുക്കടി മുൻസിപ്പ കൊടതിലെക്ക.

1 – ാമത അന്ന്യായത്തിൽ പറയുന്നനിലവും വെറെ നാലനില ങ്ങളുംകൂടി എന്റെ കാരണവർ വരവക്കയായി ഇനിക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന 1450 പഴെപണത്തിൽ കാരണവ വാങ്ങിയ്ക കഴിച്ചശിഷ്ടം ഉള്ളത അന്ന്യായക്കാരനൊട ഞാൻ വാങ്ങി ആവക ആധാരങ്ങളൊടകൂടി തിരകൊടുത്ത തീൎന്നപൊയിരിക്കുന്നു – ആയാധാരത്തുന്മെൽ എങ്കിലും ആവക അവസ്ഥകെൾക്ക എങ്കിലും ഇനിക്ക ഒര അവകാശവും ഞാൻ ഒര ഉത്തരം പറയണ്ടതല്ലന്ന മെപ്പടി തിരുമുറിനാലും കുടിയാന്മാ ൎക്ക കൊടുത്ത എണ്ണക്കൊണ്ടും കൊടതിക്ക ബൊധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുല്ലൊ– 2 – ാമത മെപ്പടി ആധാരത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പട്ട മുണ്ടറൊളി എന്നനിലം ഒഴിപ്പിപ്പാനായി ൧൦ം അന്ന്യായക്കാരൻ 46 ൽ 542 – ാം നമ്പ്രായി മെപ്പടി കൊടതിയിൽ അന്ന്യായപ്പെട്ടപ്പൊൾ – വിവരമായി ഞാൻ ഉത്തരം ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുകയും അന്ന്യായപ്രകാരം വിധി ഉണ്ടായി നി ലം അന്ന്യായക്കാരന ഒഴിഞ്ഞ കിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ തന്നെ എന്റെ സമ്മതം ആ വിധിയിനാൽ ഉറപ്പായിരിക്കുമ്പൊൾ പിന്നെ എന്റെ മെൽ അന്ന്യായം ചെയ്യ്വാനും ഞാൻ ഉത്തരം പറവാനും സംഗതി യില്ലല്ലൊ – 3 – ാമത—അന്ന്യായത്തിൽ പറയുന്നനിലം 1017–ാമത കൊല്ലത്തിൽ 2 – ാം പ്രതിക്ക 273 ദനെല്ല പാട്ടം നിശ്ചയിച്ച വെറു മ്പാട്ടമായിഞാൻ കൊടുത്ത പാട്ടശീട്ട എഴുതി വാങ്ങുകയും 1019 വരെ പാട്ടം ഇനിക്കതരികയും അതിന്റെശെഷം മെപ്പടി നിലത്തിലെ നി കുതി 2 – ാം പ്രതിയും കൊടുത്തതിനാൽ നികുതി കഴിച്ചുള്ള ശിഷ്ടവും നിലവും അന്ന്യായക്കാരന ഒഴിഞ്ഞകൊടുപ്പാൻ ഞാൻ എഴുതിയ എ ണ്ണപ്രകാരം 2 – ാം പ്രതി നിലം ഒഴിഞ്ഞകൊടുക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ ഒര ത ടസ്ഥവും 2 – ാം പ്രതി പറവാൻ സംഗതി ഉള്ളതു അല്ല – അതുകൊ ണ്ട അന്ന്യായം എന്റെ പെരിൽ നിന്ന നീക്കി വിധി ഉണ്ടാവാൻ അപെക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Translation—(*Higher Grade.*)

೨೨೫೦ ವರುಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬುದ್ಧನೆಂಬ ಒಬ್ಬ ರಾಜಪುತ್ರನು ಇದ್ದನು. ಅವನು
ಈ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವ್ಯರ್ಥವೆಂದು ವನವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ತಪಸಿಯಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವಕುಲದವರಲ್ಲಿ
ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಶಿಷ್ಯರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಲಾಚಾರ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಸಮವೆಂ
ದು ಬೋಧಿಸಿ ಈ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ತಾನದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮತವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದನು
ಈ ಬೌದ್ಧಮತ ಆಮೇಲೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹಬ್ಬಿ ಬಹಳ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಯಿತು. ಅದು
ಲಂಕಾದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪೂರ್ವದ ಕಡೆಯ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಚೈನದೇ
ಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿನ ತನಕ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಈ ಮತದವರು ವೇ
ದಮುಂತಾದ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗದು ಹಾಕಿ ಸ್ವಂತ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮೊ
ದಲು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದರು. ಅವು ಯಾವವಂದರೆ: ಬುದ್ಧನು ನುಡಿದ ವ
ಚನಗಳೂ, ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಶಿಷ್ಯರ ಸಂಗಡ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಗಳೂ ಇರುವ ಸೂತ್ರ
ಗಳೂ, ಅವರ ಧರ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವ ವಿನಯಗಳೂ, ಅವರ ಬೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತ
ರಿಸುವ ಅಭಿಧರ್ಮಗಳೂ - ಬೌದ್ಧರ ಮೂಲಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿ
ಸುತ್ತವೆ. ದೇವರನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲಾಗದು, ದೃಶ್ಯವಾದ ಈ ಲೋಕವಾದರೂ ನಿಜವಲ್ಲ ಎಂ
ಬಂತೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ವನವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ದುಃಖದಲ್ಲಿ
ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಪ್ರಪಂಚವ
ನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಕೊಡೋಣದರಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ದೋಷಪರಿಹರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅ
ರ್ಪಿಸುವದು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ,—ಬೌದ್ಧರು ಬುದ್ಧನ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಪೂಜೆಮಾ
ಡುವರು. ಜೈನರು ಈ ಮತದ ಸಂಮಂಧದವರು - ಜಿನ ಎಂಬ ತಮ್ಮ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಬು
ದ್ಧ ದೇವರು ಸಹಾ ಅನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ - ಆದರೆ ಮಾಂಸ ತಿನಬಾರದೆಂಬುವಂಥಾ, ಜನಿವಾರ
ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂಥಾ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಧರ್ಮಗಳು ಬೌದ್ಧರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ - ಇಂದಾ
ದರೂ ಚೀನಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೌದ್ಧರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ ಯಾಕಂದರೆ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರು ಮಾಂಸ ಭೋಜ
ನದವರು- ಜೈನರು ಬೌದ್ಧರ ಆದಿ ಮಾರ್ಗವ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇತ್ತಲಾಗಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೂ ಬೌ
ದ್ಧರಿಗೂ ಹತ್ತಿದ ನ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು
ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ಬೇರೆಯಾದರು. ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯನು ವಾದದಿಂದ ಗೆದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಅ
ಧಿಕಾರಸ್ಥರಿಂದ ಬಾಧೆ ಕೊಡಸಿ ಬೌದ್ಧರ ಮತವನ್ನು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಅಳಿದು ಬ್ರಾ
ಹ್ಮಣರ ಮತವನ್ನು ತಿರಿಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದನು. ಜೈನರೊಳಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಚಮತ್ಕಾ
ರ ಬಹಳ ಇತ್ತು ಅವರು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಚೆಲೊಗುಡಿಗಳು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪು
ಷ್ಕಳವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕವೀಶ್ವರರು ಬಹಳ ಕೃತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಹಳೆ ಕನ್ನ
ಡದಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಲಿ ರಚಿಸಿದರು-ಆದರೆ ಅದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯನ ಅತ್ತ ಆ

ಯಿತು, ಯಾಕಂದರೆ ಶಂಕರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಿಂದಲೂ ಅವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ಬಸವನಿಂದಲೂ ಅವರ ಮತ ಮುರಿದಬಳಿಕ ಅಂಥಾ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಾಗೆ ತೋರುತದೆ.

TRANSLATION—(*Lower Grade.*)

ದರಬಂದಗಿ ಹಜರತ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಸೂಪ್ರನ್ಟೆಂಡ್ಯಾಂಟ
ಮೆಜರ ಹಿನ್ಸ ಸಾಹೆಬ ಬಹದರವರ ಜನಾಬಿಗೆ.

ಅರ್ಜಿದಾಸ್ತ ಫಿದವಿ ಚಕ್ರಪಾಣಿರಾವು ಅ ಮಾಮಲೆದಾರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂ ನೆಲವಂಗಲ ಆದಬ ಬಂದಗಿಮಾರುಜ ಆಂಕಿ ಘಂದ ೨೨ ನೇ ಮಾಹೆ ಡಿಶಂಬರ ಸನ್ ೧೮೬೭ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ವರಿಗೆ ತ್ಯಾಮಗೊಂಡ್ಲ ಕಸಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸದಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಜರ ಇದ್ದನೆ ಹಜರತ ಸಲಾಮತ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ ಕೋಟೆ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಶ್ಯಾಕೆ ಹಕ್ಕದಾರನ ಕಡೆ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ತರದಾರ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಲನ ತಂಮ ದಿವಾಕರೈಯ್ಯನೆಂಬುವನು ಬಗರ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಶ್ಯಾಕೆ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಶಿ ತಂಟೆ ನಡಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಸದರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹನುಮೆಗೌಡ ವಗೈರೆರು ಬರದು ಕೊಂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮಲಫೂಫಿ ಬುಕ್ಕು ಸಹಾ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಇದ್ದನೊಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅರ್ಜಿ ವಾಪಸು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಬುಕ್ಕು ಆಯಾಂಯ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮುಂದೆ ಸದರಿ ರಿಜಸ್ತರದಾರ ದಿವಾಕರೈಯ ಶ್ಯಾಕೆ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಶಿ, ತಂಟೆ ನಡಿಸದಂತೆ ಬಂದೊಬಸ್ತಮಾಡಿ ತಕಯೂದ ಇದತಕ್ಕದಿದೆ ಯೆಂದು ಮಾಹೆ ಮಜಕೂರ ೧೭ ನೇ ಮರಕೂಂ. ೬೨೮ ನೇ ನಂಬರ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಸಾದರಾದ್ದು ನೊಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಪುರಾ ಜಾದೆನು. ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸದರಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ನೊಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ವಾಪಸು ರವಾನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇರುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳು ೨ ನ್ನು ಆಯಾಯ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಐಂದ ದಿವಾಕರಯ್ಯ ಶ್ಯಾಕೆಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸದಂತೆ ಬಂದೊಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಯಿಥೆನಾದ ಮಜಕೂರು ಜನಾಬಿಗೆ ಜಾಯಿರ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾರುಜ ಮಾಡಿ ಇದ್ಧೆನೆ ಹಜರತ ಸಲಾಮತ.

ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ದುರ್ವಾಸನೆಂಬ ಕೊಪ ಸ್ವಭಾವವುಳ್ಳ ಉಗ್ರ ತಪಸ್ವಿಯು ಕೈಲಾಸ ಪರ್ವತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಪಾರ್ವತೀ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸಿ, ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಾಮಾಡಲು; ಪ್ರಸನ್ನಳಾಗಿ, ಪಾರ್ವತಿಯು ತಾನು ಧರಸಿದ್ದ ಪುಸ್ಪಮಾಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಗ್ರಹಾಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟದರಿಂದ, ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗದು ಕೊಂಡು, ಅಮರಾವತಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ರಾಜ ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುವ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರನಿಗೆ ಹರಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಆ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರನು ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತಾನಾಗಿ, ಆ ಮುನಿಯನ್ನು ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಮನ್ನಿಸದೆ, ಅವನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪುಷ್ಪ ಮಾಲಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಾನು ತ

ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಧರಿಸದೆ, ಐರಾವತದ ಕುಂಭ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಲು; ಅದು ತನ್ನ ಸುಂಡಿಲಿನಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದು, ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡಿದು, ಕಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳಿದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು, ಈ ದೂರ್ವಾಸಮುನಿಯು ಕೋಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು, ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಂದ ಕಿಡಿಗಳಂನು ಉದುರಿಸುತ್ತ, ಇಂದ್ರನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು - ಎಲೈ ಮದಾಂಧನೇ, ಮಹಾದೇವಿಯ ಪ್ರಸಾದವನ್ನು - ನೀನು ತ್ರಿಲೋಕಾಧಿಪತಿಯು; ಇಚ್ಛಾಗಿ ಬಾಳುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಅನುಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಆ ಪ್ರಸಾದವನ್ನು ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ನಿನ್ನ ಶಿರಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಧರಿಸದೆ, ಐರಾವತದ ಕುಂಭ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತ್ರಿಲೋಕಾಧಿಪತ್ಯದ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯ ಮದದಿಂದ ಹಾಕಿದೆಯೊ, ಆ ನಿನ್ನ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಹಗೆಗಳಾದ ದೈತ್ಯರು ಕಿತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ಎಂದು, ಶಾಪವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟನು. ಆಗ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರನು - ಕೆಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಂತು; ಅಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಒಲೆ ಉರಿಯಿತು - ಎಂಬ ಗಾದೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ತಿಳಿದು, ಬೇಗ ಐರಾವತದಿಂದ ಕೆಳಕ್ಕೆ ಧುಮುಕಿ ಆ ದುರ್ವಾಸ ಮುನಿಗಳ ಎರಡು ಕಾಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದು - ನಾನು ಮಹಾ ಅಪರಾಧಿಯು - ನನ್ನ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಿ ವಿಶಾಪವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಉದ್ಧಾರಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಂಗಲಾಚಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಬೇಡಿ ಕೊಂಡನು.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE EXAMINERS.

From F. H. WILKINSON, ESQ., Examiner in the Indian Penal Code, Higher Grade, and Criminal Procedure Code, Higher Grade.

"The marks gained by each candidate have been entered in the Register opposite his name and number.

"The general fault I have to find is a want of accuracy. Answers were given in a slovenly and careless manner. In many cases the candidates do not seem to have taken the trouble to ascertain the meaning and import of the question. This was more especially the case in the paper on the Criminal Procedure Code.

"In the Penal Code paper, most candidates failed to answer those questions which were given in the form of an example. The questions which required a mere effort of memory were generally fairly done, but with a great want of precision and accuracy.

"The papers sent up from Rajahmundry were, on the whole, the best; those from Madras, were very indifferent."

From F. BRANDT, ESQ., Examiner in Norton's Law of Evidence and Indian Penal Code, Lower Grade.

(NORTON'S LAW OF EVIDENCE.)

"The large proportion of candidates who have obtained more than half marks has surprised me somewhat, and in many cases the marks obtained were very high. To account for this I must venture to say, that many of the questions being given in the words used in the Text-book, suggest the answer to which the reply is required, and that if the candidate has only remembered the clue, the answer is given fully and correctly. It will also be observed that Questions 2 and 10, and Questions 4 and 6, trench very closely on the same ground, so that in most cases the answers to both have been correctly given as in the book, or one at least out of the two cognate questions has been rightly answered.

"I make these remarks with reluctance, and I trust that these objections to the paper set by another gentleman may not appear captious.

"I have few other remarks to make: there is no marked superiority in one locality over another. I have had no reason to suspect unfair practices, or copying. Two candidates have obtained no marks: these papers resembled one another in the following points only, that neither candidate appeared to have understood a single question, and that the answer in every case was absolute nonsense, having no connexion with the question."

(PENAL CODE, LOWER GRADE.)

"The papers were, on the whole, good. As the questions were confined simply to the text of the book, it was difficult to prevent answers being given, the result simply of memory and not of thought; but two or three of the questions were matters not of mere memory only, and to these I assigned the highest marks.

"I have seen no reason to suspect copying. The English papers were, generally, better than those in the Vernaculars. The Tamil were, I think, on the whole, better than the Telugu, Malayalum, or Canarese. Many of the Tamil and Telugu papers were execrably written, and shewed a total ignorance of Grammar, and even of spelling. In almost every instance the papers remarkable for these faults were those written by Police Officers and Constables. I attribute it to their having been self-taught (as I believe many are), at an advanced age, after their

admission into the Force. Many of these papers shewed, however, a good knowledge of the subject."

From J. H. NELSON, ESQ., Examiner in Law of Torts, Civil Rules of Practice, Higher and Lower Grades, Hindu Law, and Goldsmith's Equity.

"I beg to bring to your notice the fact that some trouble has been unnecessarily caused to me by candidates assuming wrong general numbers, and mis-stating their own and their fathers' names. Considering the nature of the employment sought by these gentlemen, it appears to me that carelessness so gross should be held to be in itself a disqualification for passing the examination in the course of which it occurs; and I would suggest the propriety of drawing up some rule on the subject. The practice of neglecting to answer questions in the exact order in which they are set has also caused me a considerable amount of unnecessary trouble.

"With regard to the mode in which the papers have been done as a whole, I feel quite unable to offer any opinion on this point, and beg you will draw your own conclusions from the marking. I may observe, however, that the general impression produced on my mind is that the candidates have, almost to a man, endeavoured to commit the Text-books to memory, rather than understand their contents; and that the questions which have evoked the most unsatisfactory and often ludicrous answers have been those which, simple enough in their nature, yet require a little thought and care to understand.

"Whilst a great number of candidates have answered very badly indeed, only a very very few have answered fully, accurately, and satisfactorily. And I could hardly say of a single individual that his answers left nothing to be desired."

From E. F. WEBSTER, ESQ., Examiner in Code of Criminal Procedure, Lower Grade.

"I regret that I am unable to point to any marked proficiency in any particular locality. Indeed the general result of the examination

is not, in my opinion, satisfactory, and, on the whole, the answers were inaccurately given. I am, however, of course unable to say whether the candidates this year are better or worse than those of former years.

"During the course of the work, I have frequently been struck by the resemblance which the answers, received from particular districts, bear to each other; but as the local Superintendents have in every case stated that there were no suspicious circumstances, I cannot decide whether this similarity was a mere accident, or whether the candidates have somehow contrived to elude the vigilance of the Superintendents. I cannot point to any very gross instance, but I have thought it right to bring the fact to your notice.

"Many candidates, not content with simply answering the question asked, have woven both question and answer into one statement. This is a practice which might with advantage be stopped, for when there are many papers to be read, and the answers are written in the Vernaculars, the extra labour, thus uselessly thrown on the Examiner, is very considerable."

From J. F. Price, Esq., Examiner in Revenue Regulations and Acts and Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Higher and Lower Grades.

"The result of the examination of the papers has been throughout very unsatisfactory. I have every where found reason to believe that the candidates have merely "crammed," and that but few knew any thing about the subjects in which they were examined. I have observed this in Madras in particular where the wildest "shots" were made in replying to the questions. Throughout I have noticed that the candidates have not read the questions carefully; that they have run over them, and, without giving them the least consideration, have written down whatever was uppermost in their minds. The chief object seems to have been quantity and not quality.

"The papers in Vernacular were badly done, especially those in Circular Orders. I attribute this to the want of Test-books, especially on the Circular Orders, and to the generality of the candidates in Vernacular being in such a position of life as to be unable to purchase the books necessary for study.

"In several cases the candidates in Revenue Law, Higher Grade, appear to have missed seeing the four questions printed at the back of the paper. I have made no allowance for this.

"There is no marked superiority at any station. I may, however, mention that I have been more satisfied with the papers of candidates educated at the Provincial and Presidency Schools, than with those of persons educated elsewhere. The candidates from the Combaconum School in particular are remarkable for good style, good handwriting, and absence of mistakes in spelling. I could in almost every instance tell from reading the papers that the candidate had received his education at this establishment. The marks which they have obtained are generally fair.

"The candidates who stand first in both the Higher and Lower Grades are Inspectors of Police, and their papers were extremely good. Their numbers are 272 and 1512. The papers of No. 1258 were also very satisfactory."

From S. VIJIARAGAVOOLOO CHETTYAR, Examiner in Precis-Writing, Higher and Lower Grades, Limitation Act, and Stamp Law.

"I have no particular remarks to offer as to the results of the examination in the Stamp and Limitation Acts. They are as usual good.

"The results in Precis-Writing, Lower Grade, are extremely bad. With all possible leniency I have not been able to give 50 marks and more to more than 38 candidates out of 246, or 15 per cent. only. Most of the candidates do not understand what a precis is. My Vernacular pamphlets on Precis-Writing were ready for sale in the beginning of August, but applications from the Provinces were not received early enough. The larger number of the copies required were transmitted to several places between the 13th and 17th of that month.

"I am glad to be able to say that there is much improvement in English Precis-Writing. I have given half marks to 127 papers, and more than half to 169, or 296 in all out of 787, or 38 per cent. may be considered to have fairly passed the test. The per-centage of successful candidates in the previous two years was 29. The failures in the majority of cases are owing to want of good education; but I am sorry to add that in some instances the candidates, who, I believe, have

received a pretty good education, and whose position in the service will, I fear, be affected by the result of this examination, have taken no pains whatever successfully to pass the test."

From Major T. G. M. LANE, Examiner in Telugu.

"I have no particular remarks to make. The papers are very similar to those of last year's, a large number of them being very poor productions, and a few very good. There is only one candidate for the Higher Grade, and his papers, both English and Telugu, are excellent."

From E. THOMPSON, ESQ., Examiner in Malayalum.

"Except in a few instances the papers do not reflect much credit upon the candidates, some of whom certainly ought not to have attempted this test; but I have not observed anything in the examination, which appears to call for special remark."

From J. GARRETT, ESQ., Examiner in Canarese.

"The papers were very few in number, and of average merit."

APPENDIX C.

Papers relating to the General Test Examination of 1868.

NOTIFICATION.

The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations gives notice that the next Annual Examination, (according to the *General Test*, prescribed by Government Notification, dated 26th April 1861,) of Candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, will be held on the 5th and following days of February 1868, at the following places :—

Chetterpore,	Bellary,	Combaconum,	Cochin,
Chicacole,	Nellore,	Tranquebar,	Calicut,
Vizagapatam,	Chittoor,	Tanjore,	Cannanore,
Rajahmundry,	Madras,	Trichinopoly,	Mangalore, and
Masulipatam,	Cuddalore,	Madura,	Bangalore.
Kurnool,	Salem,	Palamcottah,	
Cuddapah,	Coimbatore,	Trevandrum,	

2. Candidates must send in their applications on printed Forms, which may be obtained from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors, on payment of the prescribed fee. The Forms of Application must reach the Collectors of the Districts in which Candidates desire to be examined on or before the 15th November 1867. Under no circumstances will applications received after that date be accepted.

NOTE.—*For* Trevandrum *and* Cochin, *the applications should be sent to the* Resident of Travancore, *and for* Bangalore *to the* Director of Public Instruction, Mysore.

3. Candidates must be not less than eighteen years old, and must pay to the Officer from whom they obtain the Form of Application a fee of Rupees 6, a receipt for which will be given on the face of the Form

which is supplied to them. The fee must be paid in every case without exception. No fee will be returned under any circumstances unless the Candidate is prevented from attending the Examination by some action on the part of an Officer of Government, when the case may be submitted to the Commissioner for orders.

4. No application will be received unless it is accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate of the rank given in the margin, shewing that the Candidate has been vaccinated, or has had the small-pox. In the case, however, of Candidates who produced certificates at any of the Examinations held in 1864, 1865, 1866, or 1867, no further voucher of this description will be necessary; but this exemption does not extend to certificates which may have been obtained in years prior to 1864. Candidates will not be permitted to produce their vaccination certificates on the day of examination.

Zillah Surgeon.
Sub-Assistant and Native Surgeon.
First and Second Apothecaries.

5. Candidates who have passed at a previous examination the test in Arithmetic, History, and Geography, will not be required to pass a further examination in those subjects in the event of their applying to be examined in a second language at the ensuing examination.

6. Candidates will be required to execute the Arithmetic paper in *English* figures; no marks will be given for any answers which are executed in *Vernacular* figures. In the paper on "Handwriting" *in all languages* the words must be written separately, a space being left before and after each word, and the writing must be plain.

7. Candidates should write their names, their fathers' names, and their house names *distinctly* and *in full* on the top of each sheet of the answer paper, as well as on the heading of the question paper. Native Candidates who prepare their applications in the English language should write their names and their fathers' names in the *Vernacular* character, as well as in English.

8. To facilitate reference, those Candidates who have already passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, or any University Examination, or the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the 5th and 6th grades, should specify in their application the year in which they passed, and the page, &c., of the *Gazette* containing their names.

9. No Candidate will be admitted to the Examination at any other place than that named in his application.

10. Applications from Candidates, who may fail in the Examination, to be informed of the causes of the failure, will not be noticed.

26th September 1867. J. D. SIM, *Commissioner*.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

HANDWRITING.

Copy the following paper, writing in full all figures and abbreviations that occur:—

The salt Revenue exhibits a gratifying increase of Rupees 4,87,893 in favour of the year under report. The transacs. connected with it are shewn in states. 13 and 14, the former exhibg. the receipts and sales, and the lattr. the financial results of the year. In regard to the charges a statement has been prepared this yr. in accordance with the direcs. of Govt. in para. 32 of their proceeds. dd. 30th Ap. 1863, No. 706, and this return forms enclosure *B.* to statement No. 14. The receipts, sales, and remaining stock are shewn in comparison with Fusly 1271.

The quantity of Salt shewn in the abstract, as in store at the begg. of Fusly 1272, is exclusive of the quantity apperg. to N. Canara, and hence the difference between it and the quany. entered as on hand at the close of Fusly 1271. The manufacture of the yr. was slightly less than that of F. 1271, but the sales exceed those of the previous year by Ind. Mds. 67,306. If the N. Canara sales are dedd. from the total sales of last Fy. the comparison will shew an increase of Ind. Mds. 256,231 in far. of the yr. under rept. The Collrs. concerned assign no special reasons for the increase, but in S. Canara it is due in part to the inclusion of the sales of the Kundapur Tak. wh. during the greater portion of last Fy. formed a portion of N. Canara. The salt sold in Madras Dt. for home and inland consumpn. amounts to Ind. Mds. 1,200,248, against Mds. 1,134,816 in the preceding year. The quany. conveyed by rail to the W. and N. W. of Madras was Mds. 979,191. The connection of the Gt. Southern with the W. Line will probably affect the sales at the Madras depôt, but it is expected that the furr. extension of the N. W. Line and the opening of the Bangalore Branch will compensate for this possible diminn. The Collr. of Tanjore observes that notwithg. every possle. encouraget. given to the raily. trade, there has been a net increase in the value of salt sold of only Rs. 30,003.

There has indeed been a large incre. in the sales at the Negapatam Depôt from wh. the railway traffic is supplied, but this incre. has been accompd. by a correspg. decrease at other depôts.

Dictation.

Restlessness.	Thinnish.	Patience.	Telegraph.
Chilliness.	Blackish.	Agriculture.	Pecuniary.
Judgment.	Limited.	Disseminate.	Eligible.
Advancement.	Permitted.	Opportunity.	Utility.
Blamable.	Closely .	Pension.	Commissariat.
Peaceable.	Truly.	Allegiance.	Remuneration.

The world may be considered as one vast mansion, where man has been admitted to enjoy, to admire, and to be grateful. The first desires of savage nature are merely to gratify the importunities of sensual appetite, and to neglect the contemplation of things, being satisfied with their enjoyment; the beauties of nature, and all the wonders of creation, have but little charms for a being taken up in obviating the wants of the day, and anxious for precarious subsistence. It is not till man's more pressing wants are sufficiently supplied, that we can attend to the calls of curiosity; so that in every age scientific refinement has been the latest effort of human industry.

Misspelling.

The Carakter of Wiliam the Conkerer is best sene in the wurk he acheived. To conker a kingdum, and to esstablish in it a forren dinasty, amist the rezentment of the nativs and the jelousies of his own subjicts, was a tarsk recuiring grate millitary abillity, capasity for guverment, and ascendancy over the mindes of men. To such quallitys Wiliam united a determind will and an unscrupilous conciense. He could, however, treto his ennemies with gennerosity, and he atempted to guvern at fust without those actes of tirany and cruilty which made the Normun conkuist so disastorous to the Inglish.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. Write down six very short but complete sentences, each containing the verb "*incur*," with a noun as a direct object: also four other sentences, each containing the verb "*effect*," with a noun as a direct object.

N.B.—The object must be a different one in each of the ten sentences.

2. What is the difference in meaning between "I hope you will succeed,"—"I think you will succeed," and "I expect you will succeed."

3. What prepositions follow respectively the verbs, *instruct, supply, acquaint, inform, dissent, protest, subject, insist?* Supply the two prepositions required to make the following a complete sentence: "I concur (   ) you (   ) the advisability of this plan."

4. Give the preterite and past participle of *flee, sting, smite, eat, lose, loose, shoe, spit, stride, chide, sow, shrive.* Give a list of ten verbs which have their present, preterite, and past participle alike.

5. Give, in your own words, the fable of the hare and the tortoise, or any other fable with which you may be familiar.

6. Shew clearly the difference between "I had spoken of you last night,"—"I spoke of you last night,"—"I was speaking of you last night,"—"I may have spoken of you last night."

7. Give the feminine of *execution, monk, wizard, and bachelor;* the plural of *index, phenomenon, strife, analysis.*

(a) "The ocean abounds with fishes." Is "fishes" or "fish" more correct here? Give your reason.

(b) How do we form the plural of compound words, made up of two nouns joined together? Give an example.

(c) Distinguish between *pennies* and *pence.*

8. Parse the words in Italics in the following sentences:—

(a) How *sweet* the moonlight sleeps upon this bank.

(b) *Do* not *do* that.

(c) *To-morrow* may never dawn upon you.

(d) If you have seen a whale, I have never seen *one.*

(e) I don't think *that* this plan will *answer.*

9. Correct the following sentences where you think them wrong, giving briefly your reason for the alteration :—

(a) He was grieved at me throwing up my situation.

(b) I was attacked with fever since last night.

(c) I am troubled by severe pain in my head.

(d) Neither he nor his brother have passed.

(e) This cost him great deal of trouble.

(f) We can easier walk than run.

(g) Whom do you think called to see me last night ?

(h) He expected to have got the prize.

(i) The master told I will fail, but I shall show him he mistook.

ARITHMETIC.

N.B.—No marks will be given for any answer the working of which is not *shewn.*

1. In 1846 the quantity of tea exported from India to England was one hundred and eighty four thousand, eight hundred and ninety pounds ; and in 1866 five million, one hundred and thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and twenty pounds ; by how many tons, &c., did the export of tea in the latter year exceed that of the former ; and what was the value of the quantity exported in 1866, supposing one pound to be worth one rupee, fifteen annas, and six pies.

2. In one week the receipts on the South-West Line of the Madras Railway were Rs. 79,864-10-3, or an average receipt of Rs. 162-13-2 per mile ; how many miles of Railway were there ?

3. A Mahomedan gentleman distributed Rs. 54 in alms amongst a number of poor men and women. He gave two annas to each woman, and twice as much to each man. There were 132 men ; how many women were there ?

4. Find the total cost of

69 yards of woollen cloth, at Rs. 7-11-9 per yard.
102 yards of calico, at Rs. 1-9-5 per 3 yards.
102 towels, at Rs. 9-13-8 per dozen, and
2 maunds of cotton, at 2 As. 6 Pies per seer.

5. The town of Madras has a population of 460,000 persons, an area of 27 square miles, and a total of 834 Policemen; how many people, on an average, are there in Madras to one square mile, and how many to one Policeman?

6. A band of forty pilgrims sets out from Madras to Benares, a distance of 1,151 miles, and travels uniformly twelve miles a day. Four weeks and four days afterwards another company of twenty starts on the same pilgrimage, by the same route, travelling regularly 140 miles in a week. The second company overtakes the first, and the two companies then do the remainder of the journey together. How many miles will they travel together?

Geography.

1. Draw a Map of Asia, marking the principal countries, rivers, and sea ports.

2. What are the chief mountains of the earth and their relative height, and in what countries are they situated?

3. Which is the largest country in Europe, and what are its chief cities and rivers?

4. How is Persia bounded, what is its form of government and religion?

5. From what is the revenue of British Burmah chiefly derived?

6. Describe the Northern Circars with their divisions and chief productions.

7. Describe the course of the River Cauvery, its length and principal tributary streams.

8. What and where are Liverpool, Galway, Basle, Finisterre, Mississippi, Sebastopol, Glasgow, Hong-Kong, Sholapore, Mozambique, and Abyssinia?

History.

1. Give an account of the massacre of Amboyna.

2. How and when did the English acquire possession of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay?

3. Mention briefly the three methods of collecting the land revenue, stating which of the three is most generally made use of in Southern India.

4. Who were the Mahrattas ? Mention when they first appear in History, and give the name of their leader at that time.

5. At the siege of what place, and in what battles, was Colonel Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) engaged ?

6. Narrate the circumstances which led to the annexation of Oude, stating who was Governor General at the time.

దస్తూరీ. (HANDWRITING.)

షరా.—ఈ కాకితముకు నకలు వ్రాశేటప్పుడు వుమేదువారు మాటలు విడదీశి తుడుపులు లేకుండా స్పష్టముగా వ్రాయవలశినది.

☞ ఈ కింది అర్జీకి నకలు వ్రాయవలశినది - పయిగా యింకులో సంక్షేపించి వ్రాశివుండేశబ్దములు పూరాగా వ్రాయవలశినది.

తాము నాయందు పూర్ణమయినదయచేత యీనెల ది 4గో తా॥న వ్రాయించిన వుత్తరంచేరి చాలా సంతోషమయినది. వన్నె రామన్న సా॥ మందవాడ క॥ చెన్నూరునుంచి ఖరీదుకు వు10 ధాన్యము తనకు కావలశినది అనిన్ని కొల్లేరు సంసారిఅయిన గంగన్న గు॥ని పంపవలశినది అనిన్ని కోరినాడు - అయితే 2 సం॥లనుంచి యీ ప్రాంతముల వర్షములు లేకపోవడంవల్ల పంటలు బాగా పండలేదు - నావద్ద గ 2 ధాన్యమువుండగా నిరుడు యితనితమ్ముని వరముగా పంపితే అది అంతా అతను హరించినాడు - తనగు॥ని పంపినసొమ్ము తాను హరిస్తే తనయందు భరవసా చెడిపోతున్నది అని కూడా అతనికి తోచలేదు - ఈబా॥ నమూదుచేశి యెన్నివుత్తరములు వ్రాశినా అతని అన్న మారువుత్తరం వ్రాయనేలేదు - ఈసం॥ తిరిగీ వ్యాపారము చెయ్యడముకు యత్నముచెయ్యడం చూడగా చేతనయినంతవరకూ దగాచేశి సొమ్ము యెగపెట్టవలెను అనే తాత్పర్యంకలిగివున్నట్టు పూరాగా తోస్తున్నది - చి॥ ఇదే అనేక స॥లు.

తా॥ నిన్నటిరోజున బందరునుంచి కొందరు వర్తకులువచ్చినారు వారు యింకా 15 రో॥లు వుంటారని తెలిశినది - ఆసంగతి తెలుసుకొని మీకు మరివక వుత్తరములో వ్రాస్తాను.

Telugu Dictation.

తిర్యగ్జంతువు - జ్యోతిర్మండలము - భక్ష్యవర్షము - ప్రాగ్భూమి - సంచితార్థము - భుజంగేంద్రము - ఘూర్ణితము - ధృవుడు - చంద్రాయ - శుష్కోదకము - జనయిత్రీ- భర్తృగృహము - విజ్ఞాపనము - విశృంఖలము - విష్టరశ్రవుడు - మాతృద్రోహి - ఆర్ద్రము - బ్రహ్మజ్ఞాని - శత్రుబాధ - పితృరక్షణ - సమంజసము - ఆఢ్యురాలు - వర్గాంతరము - వర్ధమానము - దుర్యశము - చండాలుడు.

ఇకను నేను ప్రయాణము వెళ్లేమాట స్థిరముగా కుదిరినందున త్వరలో బయిలుదేరి రంగూనుకు వెళ్లుతున్నాను - గనుక నాకు యికమీద మీరు వుత్తరములు వ్రాయవలశివుంటే రంగూనుకే పంపవలశినది.

డేరాలు కావలెనని వ్రాశినారు - ఇప్పట్లో అనేకయుద్ధములు అక్కడక్కడ జరుగుతున్నవి గనుక డేరాలు కుట్టేవాండ్లు చాలా గిరాకిచెయ్యడమే గాకుండా తొందరచేస్తున్నారు - మీకు యిష్టముగావున్నయెడల కొన్ని డేరాలు తయారుచేయిస్తాను. కేప్టన్ జాన్సన్ దొరగారు కొన్నిరోజులలో యిక్కడికి అనేక డేరాలు వస్తున్నవి గనుక అప్పట్లో కొనుక్కోవచ్చును అని చెప్పినారు - ప్రస్తుతం పరంగికొండలోవుండే ఫిరంగీ పటాళము యావత్తు రంగూనుకు పోబోతూవున్నది - ఇక్కడ అందరమూ బాగావున్నాము - చిత్తగించవలెను.

Misspelling.

☞ ఈకింద వ్రాయబడివుండే మాటలలో అక్షరాలు తప్పుగా వ్రాయబడివుంటే వాటిని సవిరించవలశినది.

నేను శిరంచీవులయ్యున మాచళ్లెలును వెంటబెత్తుకని వల్లూరినుంచి పయలదేరి బడ ఆరు దనములకు శుకముగా యిండిలో పరవేశించినాను - అకడా భాడకకు మాట్లడకుణి వచిన శుండివాదు బలవు యగ్గువ అయినది - నాను రవదంలేదు అని త్రిగబాతుచేశి పీమశింగువత్త చామానలు తింపివెచినాడు - తిరికి రు 3 యిశ్మి మరవాగ పండిమీద యగ్గింశి మెమ్మకూడా వశినము - కణక యీ శెంకతి నీకు తెలియెగళందల్కు వ్రాయింశెడమయణది - శిరంచీవులయ్యున మా అళ్లడకు భాయశా భళ్లముగావుంది యివుట్లో నయింగ వున్నాదని మాటల్లిగారు వ్రయంశినారు - మిరుయశాకయనా వకమాతు చలవు పుశ్శకణి యిగ్గడికి వశ్శిపోవశను

అని ఆమె వాయిమణది - నీకమరూడు శణ్నాశి నికు అనేగ దండములు శపిన్నాడు - వాడ నిను శుడవెళనని పళమాల్లు అంతునడు - కళంకోటలో నీవు ఫరమయించినపట్టలు మేమ్ము త్యావ్యడమకు మలిశిపొయ్యనాము - గణక నివ్వు తెచ్చించకోవెళశినది.

N. B. షరా.—ఉయేదువార్లు అక్షరశుద్ధిగా వ్రాయగలరా అని తెలుసుకొనుటకుగాను యీ కాకితము యివ్వబడ్డది గనుక దీన్ని లక్షణయుక్తముగా వ్రాయవలశిన జరూరు లేదు - అని జ్ఞాపకముపుంచుకోవలశినది.

TELUGU GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. ఇంక అనుశబ్దమునకు అజాదిశబ్దము పరమైనప్పుడు సంధియెటులవచ్చును - ఈశబ్దము ద్రుతప్రకృతి శబ్దమా - కళాశబ్దమా.

2. వ్యతిరేకక్త్వార్థములు ద్రుతప్రకృతి కములా - కళలా.

3. సంధియనగా నెటువంటిది.

4. ద్రుతప్రకృతికశబ్దమునకు హల్లు పరంబగునపుడు యేయేరూపములుగలుగుచున్నవి.

5. అకారాంతములయిన మహచ్ఛబ్దములకున్ను అమహచ్ఛబ్దములకున్ను ప్రథమైకవచనాంతంబెటుల నిష్పన్నంబగుచున్నది.

6. ఎట్టిదేశ్య విశేషణశబ్దములకు - పు - ంపు - అను వర్ణములు ఆదేశములుగా వచ్చును.

7. సమస్తధాతువులకు క్త్వా ప్రత్యయాంతము యెటుల నిష్పన్నంబగుచున్నది.

8. యువర్ణాంతములయిన ధాతువులకు - ఇ - ఈ - ఎ - ఏ - అను వర్ణములు ఆదియందుగల ప్రత్యయములను చేర్చునప్పుడు - య - అనువర్ణమునకు యెట్టివర్ణమువచ్చును - ఇందుకు దృష్టాంతముగా వకటి రెండు ధాతువులు వ్రాయవలశినది.

9. కాటకము సంభవించకుండాగాని అది సంభవించినయెడల త్వరలో నివర్తిఅయ్యేలాగునగాని చేశేపద్ధతినిగురించి కొంత వ్రాయవలశినది.

Handwriting.

இதை எழுதும்போது சொற்களைப்பிரித்து, வேறுவேறாய், அலங்காரக்கீற்று வீண்கோடுசுற்று வளைவு ஒன்றுமில்லாமல், ஒவ்வொரு எழுத்தையும் அதன் அதன் வடிவத்துக்குத்தக்கபடி விளங்க எழுது;—குறியிட்டு வரும் மொழிகளை குறி நீக்கி உற்றபடி எழுது.

ம ௱ ௱ கலெக்ட்டரவர்களுடை சமூகத்துக்கு.

தாங்கள் உத்தரவின்படி சீக்கிரத்தில் கண்டு முதல் கணக்கு அனுப்பும்படியாக, பேஷ்கார் அமீனா பட்டாமணியக்காரன் மவுஜே கர்ணம் இந்த நாலுபேர்களுக்கு ஜோர் தாக்கீது செய்து, தாலூக்கா டபேதார் வெங்கட்டனையும் அவர்களையும் ஷை கிராமத்துக்கு அனுப்பிவைத்தேன். மேற்படியார்கள் போய் அறுப்பறுத்து கண்டுமுதல் செய்து கணக்கு அனுப்பியதாவது—

நஞ் - பிசானம்	கலம்	௨௲௪௱௩
பிஞ் - ராகி வகைரா	கலம்	௩௱௪௰
தோட்டக்கால் சம்பா	கலம்	௯௫
ஷை விளைவு புகையிலை பாறம் - க௨௰	ரூ	௯௰
மனைக்கட்டு நிவேசனந் தென்னமரம்		
வகைரா சவர்முதாயம் மாசூல் கிரயம்	ரூ	௫௯௪

ஆக - நஞ் - பிஞ் - தோட்டக்கால் உள்ப்பட தானியம் கலம் - ௨௫௲௪; புகையிலை தென்னமரம் வகைரா ரூ ௫௯௪ - ஆனால் இது முன்னே அனுப்பிய கணக்குக்கு வித்தியாசமாயிருந்ததைப் பார்த்து நான் உடனே நாளது மீ ௰௪௨ சாயங்காலம் சதர ஷை கிராமத்துக்குப் போய்ச்சேர்ந்தேன்.

Dictation.

தென்னங்கீற்று, நிறைவேற்றம், தண்டவாளம், முந்தானை, பயணமனுப்ப, ஈட்டிமுனை, தினவுசொறிய, விண்வீழ்கொள்ளி, சிற்றாமணக்கு, வயிறெரிய, சான்றாண்மை, மல்லாக்கத்தள்ள, அற்புதமூர்த்தி, கொண்டைகுலைக்க, மிளகுதூள், முல்லை நிலம், ஒட்டியுறுவார், முக்காட்டுக்கூறை, இளவேனில், சிற்றுதாய மொளித்தல், பொறியிலி.

உடனே அக்கணக்கன், ஆண்டவரே தேவரீருடைய சீமைகளில் காக்கைகள் ஏறக்குறைய நாலு லட்சம் என்றுசொல்லி, ஊர்க்குருவிகளின் தொகை சொல்லத்தொடங்க, அது மெய் பொய் என்றறிய அதை நிறுத்தி மப்பதை கணக்கு கேட்க, அத்தொகை இன்னந் தைக்கவில்லை, ஒரு சந்தேகம் நிவர்த்திபண்ணிக்கொண்ட பின்புதான் பண்ணவேணுமென்று சொன்னான். அதனால் அரசனுக்குக் கொஞ்ச காணம் பிறந்து, இவன் நம்மரமனைக்குத் தகுந்தவருவாய்கள் ஏற்படுத்துவானென்று, நாலாயிரம் வராகன் பெறத்தக்க ஆடை ஆபரணங்களை அவனுக்கு வெகுமானம் பண்ணினான்.

MISSPELLING.

☞ கீழே வரும் வாக்கியங்களை, முக்கியமாய் எழுத்துப் பிழை திருத்தி வரை; சந்தியுடன் வரையவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கவில்லை.

1. இவ்வாறாக வந்த தேவாதிகளங்களையெல்லாம் ஒருமைக்சத் தரிசிக்கவே, சந்தோஷப்பறவசனாகி சட்டுநேறம் சோற் மறைந்திருந்து, அப்பால் பிறக்ஞை வந்து, பூறித்தான் பொளகித்தான், வேற்த்தான் வும்முறான், ஆனந்தக்கண்ணீர் சுறிந்தான்; அப்போது சவாமி, பொன்னொற்ற குநத்திலும் பூவியை ஆலும் சேற்மையிலும் யாறுக்கும் தோக்காத ஆன்மையிலும் கூறிய புத்தியிலும் உங்க்கு இவ்வுலோகத்தில் யினை ஆருமில்லை. உனக்கு வேண்டிய வறங்களை வின்னபம் பன்றிக் கொளென்றார். அவன் அடியேன் தற்சணம் பண்ணினதே வறமெண்டு சொல்ல, அவர் தாமே வறிய வறங்கள் அநுக்ராகம் பன்னினார், இந்த உலோகத்திலே உங்நாயசு உள்ள பிறியந்தறம் ஏகசக்குறாதிபதியாய் இராசியபறிபாறணம்பன்னி, பிறகு தேவ உலோத்தில் வித்தியாதுற புதவிபெத்து, அப்பனே நம்முடைய பதிதமான இடத்துக்கு வரக்கடவாயெண்டு.

2. தங்களுடைய அதிகாறத்துக்கு உல்பற்ற இாங்குந்ர கிராமத்தில் மூக்கால் அலம் சாகுபடி பன்னிக்கொன்றிறுந்த கன்தப் மொதலியாருக்குத் தாங்கள் தைவுசெய்திருக்குற நிலத்தை, என்னுடைய பிதாவாகிய மறிந்துபோன சங்களவாறய மொதலியார் கரயத்துக்குக் கொனறிறுந்தார்.

Grammar and Composition.

1. கீழேகண்ட வாக்கியங்களின் சொற்களைக் கிரமப்படுத்தி, ஒவ்வொரு வாக்கியத்தின் தாற்பரியத்தைத் தெளிவாயெழுது—

(a) கைம்மாறு உதவாமல், கற்றறிந்தோர் மெய்வருந்தித் தம்மால்
இயலும் உதவிசெய்வர்; முளைக்கும் எயிறு முதிர்சுவை
நாவிற்கு விளைக்கும்போல, வலியனமென்று.

(b) கண்டோர்க்கு அரும்பாகவும் நகைமுகமே நான்மலராகவும்
இன்மொழியின் வாய்மை பிஞ்காயாகவும் கொடையே
பலமாகவும்—நன்மைகளைக் கனிந்த பண்புடையா
ரல்லவா சலியாத கற்பதரு.

(c) இருவர் சொல்லையு மெழுதரங்கேட்டு, இருவரும் பொருந்த
உரையாறாயின், மனு நெறி முறையினால் வழக்கிழந்த
வர் தாம் மனமுற கலங்கி நின்றழுத கண்ணீர், முறையுறத்
தேவர் மூவர்காக்கினும், சந்ததிக்குச் சந்ததியாக அரிவதா
கிய ஓர் வாளாகும்.

(d) காலாடும் பொழுதில் கழிகிளைஞர் வானத்து மேலாடும்
மீனின் பலராவர்; ஏலாத இடர் ஒருவருற்றக்கால்,
தொடர்புடையோ மென்பார் சிலர்.

2. அறிந்தோர், எயிறு, நா, வலியன, தரு, வானத்து;—இச்சொற்களுக்கு ஒருமையிலும் பன்மையிலும் ஆறும் வேற்றுமையும் ஏழாம் வேற்றுமையும் எப்படி? கற்று, இயலும், ஆக, கனிந்த, பொருந்த, உரையான், உற,—இவற்றிற்கு உடன்பாட்டில் மூன்று பெயரெச்சங்களையும், எதிர்மறையில் வினையெச்சத்தையும் எழுது.

3. உதவாமல், விளைக்கும், கேட்டு, அரிவது, ஆடும், உற்றக்கால்—என்னும் பகுபதங்களுக்குப் பகுதி விகுதி முதலியன வேண்டும்.

4. முதல் வினாவில் முதல் வாக்கியத்திலுள்ள தொடர்களை, அததற் குரிய பெயருடன், கிரமமாயெழுது.

5. சாரியை, குறிப்புவினை, அறுவிதப்பெயர்ப்பகுபதம், பால்பகா அஃறிணைப்பெயர், பிறவினை—என்றில் எப்படிப்பட்டவை? ஒவ்வொன்றற்கும் மேல்சென்ற வாக்கியங்களில் கூடிய அளவுக்கு உதாரணம் காட்டு.

6. இதன் கீழே வரும் வாசகநடைகளில், குறிப்பிட்டிருக்குமிடங்களில், தக்க சொற்களைச் சேர்த்தெழுது—

(a) மெலியார்———ஒரு வழியால் தப்புவார், வலியார் விழின்———நிலை———இலேசானது———என விழாது,———தப்பும், தப்பமாட்டா———.

(b) நல்லவைசெய்யின்———, தீயவை பல்லார்———பழியாகும், எல்லாம்——— குடிப்பிறப்பினால்———என்ன, புணரும் ஒருவர்க்கு———.

(c) ஒருகுலத்தில்———மன்னவர் உடன் பிறந்து———எய்தினால்,———ஒக்க வாழ்வுறுதல்———இயற்கை.

7. அடியில் மூன்று நீதிமொழிகள் உண்டு; அவற்றுள் உனக்கு இஷ்டமான ஒன்றை யெடுத்து, அதன் வழியாய்ச் சொல்லவேண்டிய விஷயங்களையெல்லாம், வீண் கதையினால் காரியமில்லையென்றறிந்து, உன் சாமர்த்தியம் தோன்றும்படி, விரிப்பாயெழுது—

(a) சொல்லுதல் யார்க்கும் இலேசு, சொன்னபடி செய்தல்தான் அரிது.

(b) காட்டு முயலைக்கொன்ற அம்பைக்காட்டிலும் யானையைத் தப்பின வேலைப்பிடித்தல் பெருமை.

(c) வித்தும் ஏரும் இருக்க, இளைத்திருக்கு மேழைபதர்.

HANDWRITING.

N.B. എഴുതുമ്പൊൾ വാക്കുകൾ അന്യോന്യം തൊട്ടാതെ വെച്ചെറെയായും അക്ഷരങ്ങൾ വെടിപ്പായും അധികംനീട്ടി വലിച്ചു അഭംഗിയാക്കി തീൎക്കാതെ സൂക്ഷ്മമായും ഇരിക്കെണ്ടതു.

കൊല്ലം ൧000 ാമതു മിഥുനവ്യാഴം മെടഞ്ഞായററിൽ എഴുതിയ അട്ടിപ്പെറെറാലകരുണമാവതു — ചെങ്ങൊട്ടു പറങ്ങൊടൻ എറൊമൻ തമ്പിമാരുംകൂടി പെരിങ്ങൊട്ടുവലം ദെശത്തു തങ്ങൾക്കുളള പിച്ചാനികുറ ആകുന്ന പറമ്പു ന്ന - പറവിത്തു വിത്തുപ്പാടുളളതും പുളിക്കൽ

കുന്നത്തു താഴത്തെചൊലയും മെലെചൊലയും നല്ലാട്ടതൊടിക പറ
മ്പിൽ ഉള്ള ചൊലയും ൩ം ചൊലകളുടെ നാലപുറവും അഴകുത്തി
വരുതിരിപ്പാൻ സ്ഥലവുംകൂടി അന്നുപെറും അൎത്ഥവും വാങ്ങി അ
ട്ടിപ്പെർ നിരുദകമായി എഴുതികൊടുത്താൻ ചെങ്ങൊട്ട പറങ്ങൊടൻ-
എരൊമൻ തമ്പിമാരും ഇപ്പടിക്ക ഇച്ചൊന്ന പിച്ചാനികുറ്റ ആകു
ന്നപറമ്പ ആറപറവിത്തു വിതപ്പാനുള്ളതും പുളിക്കൽ കുന്നത്തു
താഴത്തുചൊലയും മെലെചൊലയും നല്ലാട്ടതൊടിക പറമ്പിൽ ഉള്ള
ചൊലയും ൩ം ചൊലകളുടെ നാലപുറവും അഴകുത്തി വരുതിരി
പ്പാൻ ഉള്ളസ്ഥലവും കൂടി അന്നപെറും അൎത്ഥവുംകൊടുത്തു അട്ടി
പ്പെർ നീരുദകമായി എഴുതിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാൻ ചാലിയം മുതലായതിരുര
ങ്ങാടിയിൽ ചാലിൽഅകുത്തു എറമ്പാക്കവീട്ടിൽ പാടത്തു വീട്ടിൽമാ
യൻ അവറാൻ തമ്പിമാരും ഇന്മാക്കൈ ൩ം ചൊന്നപറമ്പിന്ന
അതിരു കിഴക്കുവരുവെട്ടി ചാലിന്നു പടിഞ്ഞാട്ടും പടക്കുകളിവീ
ട്ടിൽ നായരുടെപറമ്പിന്നു തെക്കൊട്ടും പടിഞ്ഞാറ കരിയാരത്തതൊ
ടിക പറമ്പന്ന കിഴക്കൊട്ടും തെക്കപുളിക്കൽ പറമ്പിന്ന വടക്കൊട്ടും
൩ം നാല അതിക്കു അകത്ത ഉൾപ്പെട്ടപറമ്പും തന്നിലുള്ളഫലങ്ങളും
വെപ്പംചെപ്പം മുള്ളും മൂൎക്കൻപാമ്പും എപ്പെർപട്ടവയും കൂടിയും പുളി
ക്കൽ കുന്നത്തു താഴത്തെചൊലയും മെലെചൊലയും കൂടിനല്ലാട്ട പ
റമ്പിൽഉള്ള ചൊലയുംകൂടി അട്ടിപ്പെർ നിരുദകമായി എഴുതികൊടു
ത്താൻ പറങ്ങൊടൻ എരൊമൻ തമ്പിമാരും അമ്മാക്കൈ ഇച്ചൊന്ന
നാലു അതിക്കു അകത്തുള്ള പറമ്പും ചൊല ൩-ം കൂടി അന്നപെറും
അൎത്ഥവുംകൂടി കൊടുത്തു അട്ടിപ്പെർ നീരുദകമായി എഴുതിച്ചുകൊ
ണ്ടാൻമായൻ അവറാൻ തമ്പിമാരും യിമ്മാക്കൈ അട്ടിപ്പെർ നിരു
ദകമായി എഴുതികൊടുത്ത മെക്കും എഴുതിച്ചുകൊണ്ടമെക്കും അറിവും
സഭവട്ടം സാക്ഷിയായികൊണ്ടാൻ ചന്ത്രത്തിൽ കൊമപണിക്കര
കയ്യെഴുത്ത.

Malayalum Dictation.

1. വ്യത്യസ്തം.
2. ഇറക്കം.
3. രഞ്ജനം.
4. യഥെഷ്ടം.

5. കുഡുംബം.
6. പൃഥിപാലകൻ.
7. മൂവന്തി.
8. ജഡൻ.
9. ചവുട്ടരപ്പ.
10. ഡാംഭികൻ.
11. നണ.
12. നിഷ്ഷമം.
13. ഇടപ്രദ്രു.
14. പങ്കജം.
15. യദൃച്ഛ.
16. കുണ്ഠിതം.
17. ഉറക്കെ.
18. നിൎവ്വിഘ്നം.
19. ഝങ്കാരം.
20. ജ്യൊതിഷക്കാരൻ.
21. പൃഷ്ഠാസ്ഥി.
22. ചിറക്കുഴി.
23. പങ്ക്തി.
24. സ്ഥിരീകരണം.
25. ബന്ധനസ്ഥംഭം.

മാന്യംവക നിലങ്ങളുടെമാററം സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന അവസ്ഥകൾ മെലാൽ കപ്തമായ നിയമപെടുത്തുനത്തു ആവശ്യമാകുന്നു - മാററത്തിനുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങളെ ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്നുള്ള സംഗതികളെ ഈതാഴെപറയുന്ന രണ്ടുവകയായി പിരിക്കാം. 1. സംഭവിച്ചു എന്നു പറയുന്നനഷ്ടം മാന്യക്കാരന്റെ ശക്തിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടാത്ത വല്ലസംഗതിവശാൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധമായവ-ഈവക അവകാശകാൎയ്യത്തിൽമാന്യത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവം പ്രധാനമായ സംഗതി ഗ്രാമതൊഴിലാളികൾ എന്നവരിൽനിന്നു ഭെദപ്പെട്ടവരായ ഗ്രാമ ഉദ്യൊഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്കുള്ള മാന്യങ്ങൾ, ദെവസ്വത്തിന്നുള്ളതല്ല, സത്രങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള മാന്യം എന്നിവറെറപൊലെ, സൎക്കാരിന്നു നെരിട്ടു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തിക്കു പ്രതിഫലമായനുഭവിച്ചു വരുന്നതായിരുന്നാൽ, മാററംകിട്ടുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതായിട്ടുവിചാരിക്കപെടും.

Correction of a Mis-spelt Passage.

ഒം കായ്യം സമ്മന്തമായ വിസ്ഥാരം മൊദലായിത ഒക്കയും നൊക്കിയാരെ നെലം അന്നിയായകാരെൻ നടപ്പന്നും ഒനാംപ്രെദിനടപ്പന്നും തന്മിൽവാദിച്ച ഇറുവഷ്യും സാച്ഛിശങ്ങദികളാൽ

തെളിവകൊടുത്തിറിക്കുന്നങ്ങിലും യീകായ്യംകൊണ്ട അന്ന്യെഷി
ക്കുഹയും നിഗിദി ക്കൊടുക്കുന്നിദിൻെറ വിവറം അറിവാൻ ക്കുനെ
ക്കുന്നൊക്കിക്കുഹയും ചെതതിൽ യിനെലം ജെഷ്ഠനെറയും അണ്ണജെ
നെറയും മക്കലായയയി അന്ന്യായക്കാറൻഉം ഒന്നാംപ്രെദിക്കും പഹു
ത്തിയിൽ കഡ്ഡി ഒന്നാം പ്രെദിപ്രെത്ത്യെഹമായി ശെലവ ചേദ്ദുനത്തടി
അന്നിയായകാറ മൊദലായ്വർക്കു ശെലവ കൊടുത്ത രച്ചിച്ചവെള
ഇറുവഷ്ഷയും പാർത്ഥിരുന്ന ചാത്തങ്ങാടി കുഡിയിൽ ക്കൊയ്യിട്ടവറു
ന്ന താണന്നും ഇായയടയിൽ മൊദൽ ശങ്ങദിയാൽഉം മററുഉംത്ത
ന്മിൽ കൊറ എടചൽ ആയ്യാരെപ്രെദിക്കാരൻ അനെന്തിരവെനായ
അന്നിയായകാരൻെറ പെയരിൽ മേപടിനെലത്തിൻഉം മററുഉം എ
യുതിച്ചവാങ്കി ചാത്തങ്ങാടിവെശ്ശിരുന്ന യാതാരങ്ങൾ നിഹിദിഷിട്ട
മൊതലായത ഒക്കയും അന്നിയായകാരൻ കറസ്ഥളമാക്കി ആവ്വഹയാ
താരങ്ങൾത്തൻെറ പെയറിലന്നുളള താംരയത്തിന്നാൽ പ്രെദികാ
റനെ തൊൽപ്പിക്കാമന്നു മണംപറുവമായി ചെദിവിചാറിച്ച ശിലശാ
ച്ചികളെയും ഒറപ്പിച്ച നെലംത്താൽ പ്രെത്ത്യെഹംനടപ്പന്നും അതി
മ്മെൽ പ്രെദിക്കാറൻ കൈയെററം ചേദ്ദയന്നും കവുഷളമായി ഇങ്ക
നെ അന്നിയായം ചേദശാച്ചികളാലും – നെലം ഉതവറെ നടന നി
ഹിദികൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതും – ഇപ്പൊൾ നെലത്തെ പറുവർത്തികൾ
ചെദ്ദതും – 1 ാം പ്രെദി എന്നു പരയുന്നതാണു യിക്കാരിയത്തിൽെറ
നെരന്നും അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിന്നാൽ അദ പ്രഹാരം പ്രെദികാ
റൻ നടന്നു വരെണ്ടതാണെന്നും അന്നിയായകാറൻ വിശാരിക്കുന്ന
ഔകാസത്തിന്നു ക്രെമപറുഹാരം സീവിൽവെച്ചകാറും ചെദ്ദനിപ്പി
ത്തി വറുത്തെണ്ഡതാണന്നു സീച്ചപാൻ ശങ്ങദിപൊറാവന്നും
കൽപ്പിശ്ശു.

Malayalum Grammar and Composition.

1. താഴെ എഴുതിയതിൻെറ അർത്ഥത്തെ എളുപ്പമായുളള വെറെ
വാക്കുകൾകൊണ്ടു തെളിവാക്കുക· (ഒരുവാക്കിന്നുപകരം മററൊരു

വാക്ക എഴുതിയാൽ പൊരാ, വാക്യത്തിന്റെ മാതിരി മുഴുവനിപ്പം മാററം ആക്കിതിക്കെണം.)

ഗൊക്കടെശവന്തിന്മാനാഗ്രഹിച്ചുട്ടുകുന്ന ശ്വാക്കളുന്തമ്മിൽതമ്മിൽ
കുരച്ചുംകലഹിച്ചും॥

തരിമാംസവുമില്ലഞരമ്പുമില്ലനല്ലൊർ ഇരിമ്പുകണ്ടംപൊലുള്ള
സ്ഥിമെൽപിടിപ്പെട്ടു॥

കരിമ്പിൻചണ്ടിപൊലെകടിച്ചും കാന്തന്തമ്മിൽ ഉരമ്പിഘൊഷി
ക്കുന്നൈകുക്ഷി പൂരണന്നാസ്ഥി॥

തനിച്ചുസിംഹങ്ങൾക്ക തന്നുടെദുമ്പിൽവരും തടിച്ചക്രൊഷ്ടാക്ക
ളെ വധിപ്പാനൊമോഹമില്ല॥

കുംഭിരാജനതിന്മാൻ വാശ്ശത്തുംകൊട്ടത്തെന്നാൽ സംഭ്രമംകൂടാത
വൻമെടിച്ചുഭക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടും॥

ഗംഭീരവഹിലൊകനഭാവവും ഭയങ്കരം വമ്പനാം പുരുഷന്റെ ഭാ
വമിങ്ങിനെവെണ്ടു॥

തന്നുടെവിദ്യകൊണ്ടും തന്നുടെശൌൎയ്യംകൊണ്ടും തന്റുദരത്തെ പൂ
രിക്കുന്നവനുമഹാധന്യൻ॥

ശ്വാവിനെപൊലെ കിഴിഞ്ഞാശ്രയിച്ചുണ്ണുന്നവൻകെവലം കൃമി
പ്രായമെന്നതെചൊലപ്പാനുള്ളു॥

വിക്രമംകൊണ്ടും വിജ്ഞാനാദികൾകൊണ്ടു പത്തുദിക്കുകൾ വെളു
പ്പിക്കും കീൎത്തിധാവള്യത്തൊടെ॥

യാതൊരുപുമാനുമഹാമാനിയായി ജീവിക്കുന്നു നീതിമാനവൻ ജീവ
ജീവനെന്നുരചെയ്യാം॥

2. മെലെഴുതിയ്യിലുള്ളതായി താഴെപറയുന്ന നാമങ്ങളെ പ്രകൃതിപ്രത്യയങ്ങളായി വിഭാഗിച്ചു, ഇന്നിന്ന പ്രത്യയം ഇന്നിന്നതു കാണിക്കുന്നു എന്നു എഴുതികാണിക്ക.

i. ഗൊക്കടെ
ii. തമ്മിൽ
iii. കരമ്പിൽ
iv. കുംഭിരാജന
v. പുരുഷന്റെ
vi. തന്നുടെ
vii. തൻ
viii. ഉദരത്തെ
ix. സിംഹങ്ങൾ
x. ക്രൊഷ്ടാക്കളെ
xi. ധാവള്യത്തൊടു
xii. അവററിൽനിന്നു

(ഇവററിൽ നവക എവ കുവക എവ ?)

3. മെലെഴുതിയ്യിലുള്ള ക്രിയകളെ എടുത്തു, താഴെവരെച്ച പട്ടികയിൽപ്രകാരം, അവററിന്റെ കൎത്തൃകൎമ്മങ്ങളെയും പൂൎണ്ണാപൂൎണ്ണതമുതലായ ഭെദങ്ങളെ എഴുതി കാണിക്ക—

1. ക്രിയ	2. കൎത്താവ്	3. കൎമ്മം	4. പൂൎണ്ണം അപൂൎണ്ണം ക്രിയ	5. കാലം പ്രകാരം	6. പുരുഷം ലിംഗം വചനം

4. സംസ്കൃതതദ്ധിത പ്രത്യയങ്ങളേതെല്ലാം എന്നും മലയാളതദ്ധിത പ്രത്യയങ്ങളെതെല്ലാമെന്നും എഴുതി അവററിൽനിന്നു ജനിക്കുന്ന നാമങ്ങൾ ചിലവ ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളായി എഴുതുക. നാമധാതുക്കളിൽനിന്നു ക്രിയകൾ ജനിക്കുന്നതു എങ്ങിനെ എന്നും ക്രിയാധാതുക്കളിൽനിന്നു നാമങ്ങൾ ജനിക്കുന്ന എങ്ങിനെ എന്നും വിവരിച്ച ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളെ കാണിക്കുക.

5. വിഭക്തി പ്രയൊഗം - ആദെശം - ആഖ്യാതം - കൎമ്മണിപ്രയൊഗം തൽഭവം - ആശ്രിതാധികരണം എന്നിവ ഇന്നതെന്നു വിവരിച്ച ഉദാഹരങ്ങളെ രചിച്ചെഴുതുക - ആശ്രിതാധികരണം പ്രഥമയ്ക്കു മാത്രമല്ല, മററുള്ള വിഭക്തികൾക്കു പററും എന്നുകാണിക്ക.

6. താഴെ എഴുതിയ വാക്കുകളുടെ അൎത്ഥം പറഞ്ഞു, ഓരൊ വാക്കിന്നു അതിന്റെ അൎത്ഥാനകൂലമായ ഓരൊ വാക്യത്തെ രചി ൈ

1. മാനനീയം
2. സൌഹാൎദ്ദം
3. സമ്പ്രെക്ഷ്യം
4. നിവെദനം
5. കനകമയം
6. പരാഭവം

7. "ഇംഗ്ലിഷുക്കാർ ഇന്ത്യാവിൽ വാണതുകൊണ്ടു നാട്ടുകാൎക്കു എന്തെല്ലാം നന്മകൾ സിദ്ധിച്ചു" എന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ചു ഒരു എഴുത്തു എഴുതുക.

HANDWRITING.

ಉಮೇದವಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಚುಕೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ನಕಲು ಬರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ ಬರೆ. ದರ ಬಂದಗಿ ಹುಜರತ ಮೇಸ್ತರ ——————
ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಹಾ॥ ಸ॥ ಕ್ಕೆ

ಅರ್ಜಿ ದಾಸ್ತ ಬಸಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಚಕಾಕಿಮಾಜೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ಈದ ಬಸಲ ಮಾತು ಕುನಿರ್ನಿಶಾತ ಬಂದಗಿ ಬಜಾವರ್ದ ಅರ್ಜ ಮೇರ ಸಾನಂದ ಹಕೀಕತು. ತಾಗಾಯಿತು ಚಂ 5 ಮಾ॥ ಮೇ ಸಂ 1854 ಇಸವಿ ಮುತಾಬಕು ಸರ್ 1252 ಫಸಲಿವರೆಗೆ ಖಾವಂದರ ನೌಕರಿ ಜರಿಂದ ಕಿತ್ತೂರ ಹಾಜರು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಗರೀಬ ಪರವರ ಸಲಾಮತು! ಖಾವಂದವರು ಬಡವನ ಮೇಲೆ ದಯಾಭರಿತರಾಗಿ ತಾ॥ 15 ನೇ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಸರ್ 1842 ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಹರ್ಬಾನಗೀ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರದ ಪತ್ರ ನನಗೆ ತಾ॥ ?9 ನೇ ಏಪ್ರಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಮುಟ್ಟಿ, ಶಿರಸಾವಹಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಂಡೆನು. ನಮ್ಮತಂದೆಗಳು ಬಸಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರ ಈಸರಿಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಮಜಕೂರು ತಿಗಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿಕೊಲ 1 ಹಟ್ಟಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಲ ೧ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎರಡು ಕೊಲ ನಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಕೆಂಸರಿಲಿ ಸಾಹೇಬರ ದೇಸಾಯಿ ಅಮಲಿನೊಳಗೆ ನಡಿಯುತ್ತಾಬಂದದಾಗೆ ಖಾವಂದರು ದಯಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಸನ 1237 ಫಸಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಈಸರಿಲಿ ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಇರಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ದಾಯಾದರು ಪರಪ್ಪಸುಲ ಬಣ್ಣನವರ ಎಂಬುವ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಸದರಿ ಕೊಲಾ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕೊಲಾ ನಮಗೆ ಬಿಡು ಅಂದರೆ ದಾಂದಗಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ: ಇದರ ಶಿವಾಯಿ ಸನ 1834 ಫಸಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿತ್ತೂರು ದಾಂಧಲೆ ವಳಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ತಂದೆಗಳು ಮನೆ ವಳಗಿನ ದಾಗ ದಾಗಿನೇ ವಗೈರೆ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಸದರೀ ತಿಗಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಇದ್ದರು, ಅದನ್ನು ಸಹಾ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಈಗ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಕೊಡೊದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ದಾಂದಗಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಖಾವಂದರ ಆಧಾರ ವಿನಹ ಮತ್ತು ದಾರದು ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ತಂದಿಗಳು ಮೃತವಾಗೊ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಖಾವಂದರನ ಕೇಳಿ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸ ಆದರೂ ನಡಸರಿ ಅಂತಾ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ವಿಶೇಷ ಬರೆಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತನಲ್ಲಿ.

Dictation.

ಅಕರ್ಮಕ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ
ಆಖ್ಯಾತರೂಪ
ಅವ್ಯಯ ಉಪವಾಕ್ಯ
ಕರ್ಮಣಿಪ್ರಯೋಗ
ಅಕ್ಷರ ಖಂಡ
ವಾಕ್ಯಸಮುಚ್ಚಯ
ಕ್ರಿಯಾಮಾಲೆ
ಸಂಶಯಾರ್ಥ
ಚತುರ್ಥೀವಿಭಕ್ತಿ
ಸ್ಥಳವಾಚಕ
ಆತ್ಮಾರ್ಥಕ ಸರ್ವನಾಮ
ಅಕರ್ಮಕಧಾತು
ತೃತೀಯವಿಭಕ್ತಿ
ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಭೇದಗಳು
ನಿಶ್ಚಯಾರ್ಥಕರೂಪ
ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷ
ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಕ್ಯ
ಭಾವಾರ್ಥಕರೂಪ
ಭಾವಬೋಧಕನಿಪಾತ
ವಿಭಕ್ತಿರೂಪಮಾಲೆ

ನೀವು ಬರೆದ ಬಿನ್ನವತ್ತಲೆ ತಲಪಿ, ಬರೆದ ವರ್ತಮಾನವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಲಾಯಿತು. ಕೊಬಳ್ಳಿ ಮಜಕೂರಿನಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಖಿಸ್ತಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬೇಬಾಕಿಯಾಗಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದನೇ ತಾರೀಕಿಗೆ ಇರಸಾಲು ಸುದಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗುವದು. ಹಜೂರಿಗೆ ಇರಸಾಲು ರವಾನೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಜರೂರು ಇರುವದರಿಂದ, ಸುಸ್ತಿಮಾಡದೆ, ಸದರಿ ಬರೆದ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ದಾಖಲಾಗುವದು.

ಗ್ರಾಮಾನುಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಬಳಿಯ ಮಳೆ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಆಗಿ ಇರುವವರಿಂದ, ಹುರುಳಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಾಗುವಳೀ, ರಯಿತವಾರು, ಮೊದಲು ಬರೆದು ತಳುಹಿಸಿ ಇರುವ ತಲಮೇವಾರು ತಾಕೀದು ಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ, ಮಾಡಿ, ಕೈಕಾಗದಗಳು ತೆಗದು, ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ತರ ದಸ್ತೈವಜು ನಿಶ್ಶಬ್ಜಿನಸು ಮುಚ್ಚಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಪೇರಿಸಿನ ತಖ್ತೆ ಬೀಜವರಿ ಮೊಕರೂರು ಸಹಾ ಬರೆದು, ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ರವಾನೆ ಮಾಡುವದು.

Correction of a Mis-spelt Paper.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿದ್ದಬೇಕು.

ತಂದೆ ತನ್ನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬುಧ್ಧಿವಂತನಿಗೆ ಆಸ್ತಿಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದು.

ಒಬ ಹನಗಾರನು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವರಹಗಲ ಚೈವಟಣ್ಯು ಉಂತಾವಪನಾಗಿದ್ದತಣಗೆ ತದೆಗಾಲ ಸಮೀಪವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ತನ ಅಸ್ತ್ರಿಯನು ಬುದಿವಂಟನಾದ ಮಗನ ಸ್ವಾದೀ

ನ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ತನಗಿದ ಯಿಬರು ಮಕಲನ್ನು ಕರೆದ್ದು, ತಲಾ ಒಂದೊಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೈಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಎಲ್ಲಾಮಕಲಿರಾ, ಇಗೊ, ಯೀ ದೊಡ ಮನೆಯಣು ಈ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಯಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿಸುವ ವಣಿಗೆ ನನ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಣ್ಣೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಡುವೆಣು ಎಂದ್ದು ಹೇಳಿದನು. ದೊಡವನು ಯಾ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಕಬು ಸೋಗೆಯ ಹೊರೆಗಳನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು, ಮ ಯೊಳಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಹೊರಗಲ ಕಟುಬಿಚಿ, ಮೂಲ್ಗೆ ಮೂಲ್ಗಿಗು ತುಂಬುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಸೊಗೆಯಣ್ಣೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹರಡಿದಲ್ಲ್ಯದೆ ಅಂಗಳ ವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಸಾಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಣು. ಚಿಕವನಾದ ಎರದನೇ ಮಗಣು ತಂಡೆ ಕೊಟ ರುಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಸನ ಸನ ಮೆನದ ಬತಿಗಳನು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು, ದೀಪಗಳು ಹಚಿ, ಅಡಿಗೆ ಮಣೆ, ನದು ಮಣೆ, ತೊಟಪದಸಾಲೆ, ಹಜಾರ, ಸುತಲಿರೂಪ ಕೊಠಡಿಗಲು, ನಡವೆ, ಕೈಸಾಲೆ, ಯಿವು ಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು, ಎರದು, ಮುರು, ನಾಲ್ಕರ ಮೆರೆಗೆ ಬೆಕಾದಷ್ಟು ದಿಪಗಲು ಹಚ್ಚಿಸಿ. ತಂದೆಯ ಮಣೆಯ ನೆಲ್ಲಾಬೆಲಕಿನಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿಡನ್ನು, ಯಾಗ ತಂದೆಯು ಈ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಣನು ದೊಡವನಿಗಿಂತಲು. ಬದಿವಂತ ನೆಂದು ಮೆಚಿ, ತನ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವನ ಸ್ವಾದೀಣಮಾಡ್ಡಿ ದೊಡವನಿಗೂ ತಕಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಯಿಬರು ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಕಾದದ ಹಾಗೆ ಸಮಾದಾನ ಪಡಿಸಿದನು. ಯಿದೆ ಬುದಿವಂತರ ಲಕ್ಷಣ—

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. ಶಬ್ದವೆಂದರೇನು? ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ಭೇದಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಧವು? ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ಜಾತಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಧವು.

2. ತತ್ಸಮ ಶಬ್ದವೆಂದರೇನು? ತದ್ಭವ ಶಬ್ದವೆಂದರ್ಯೇನು? ದೇಶ್ಯಶಬ್ದವೆಂದರ್ಯೇನು? ಅನ್ಯದೇಶ್ಯ ಶಬ್ದವೆಂದರೇನು? ಗ್ರಾಮ್ಯ ಶಬ್ದವೆಂದರ್ಯೇನು.

3. ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ರೂಪ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಧವು? ಸಿದ್ಧ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಯಾವವು? ವ್ಯುತ್ಪನ್ನ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಯಾವವು? ಸಮಾಸ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಯಾವವು?

4. ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ವಾಗರ್ಥವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಧವು?

5. ನಾಮಪದವೆಂದರ್ಯೇನು? ಸರ್ವನಾಮವೆಂದರೇನು? ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವೆಂದರೇನು? ಅವ್ಯಯ ಶಬ್ದವೆಂದರೇನು?

6. ವಾಕ್ಯವೆಂದರ್ಯೇನು? ಆಖ್ಯಪದವೂ ಆಖ್ಯಾತಪದವೂ ಯಾವವು?

7. ಆಖ್ಯಪದಕ್ಕೂ ಆಖ್ಯಾತಪದಕ್ಕೂ ಇರುವ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂಬಂಧವೇನು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಕೊಡು

8. ಕಾರಕವೆಂದರೇನು? ಕಾರಕಾರ್ಥಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿಧವು?

9. ಕರ್ತೃ ವೆಂದರೇನು ? ಕರ್ಮ ವೆಂದರೇನು ? ಮೂಲವೆಂದರೇನು ? ಯೋಗರ್ಥ ವೆಂದರೇನು ? ಸ್ಥಳವೆಂದರೇನು ? ಕಾಲ ವೆಂದರೇನು ? ರೀತಿ ವೆಂದರೇನು.

10. ಪ್ರಥಮ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ? ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು ಯಾವವು ?

11. ಏನು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಗು, ಕಾವು, ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿರೂಪಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರೆ.

EXTRACTS FROM EXAMINERS' REPORTS.

From C. E. Gover, Esq., Examiner in English Handwriting.

"Bangalore.—All the divisions of the subject obtain a fair average, while the amount written is good.

Bellary—Is third on the list for number of errors, but the quantity written is decidedly small.

Chetterpore.—Fair average. Deficient in correctness.

Chicacole —Very poor. Copying very inaccurate. Writing very inferior.

Chittoor.—Fair. Quantity written, good.

Calicut.—Very inaccurate. Writing fair. Much written.

Cannanore—Writing fair. Little written.

Coimbatore.—Fair average. Nothing specially deficient.

Combaconum.—Worst set of papers. Writing of many candidates abominable. The papers are also more inaccurate than those of any other station. Many of the candidates were utterly unfit.

Cochin.—Excellent. Good in every thing.

Cuddalore.—A good average. A large quantity is written, and that in creditable style.

Cuddapah.—Inferior. Writing fair. Quantity good.

Kurnool.—Papers well written, but not much done. Correct above the average.

Madras—On the whole a low average, but the results of the different places are very discordant. Those examined at the Presidency College did very well, but those at the Royapettah school were

very inferior. The general standard of writing is low, but with many exceptions. Only seven of the stations shew a worst result.

MADURA.—Writing fair. Amount written, very small.

MANGALORE.—A good average. Deficient in rapidity. Writing very creditable.

MASULIPATAM.—Much written, but inaccurate. Writing inferior.

NELLORE.—Writing very good, but incorrect.

OOTACAMUND.—But for a few bad papers, the result for this station would have been most excellent. In writing it stands first.

PALAMCOTTAH.—A low average. Writing deficient. Amount written, small.

RAJAHMUNDRY.—Not creditable. A small quantity, is very inaccurately written.

SALEM.—Writing good. Papers contain few mistakes, but are very short.

SECUNDERABAD.—A highly creditable result. Writing is as good as that of Ootacamund. In other respects, good.

TANJORE.—Very deficient. Writing bad. Mistakes numerous, but a great deal has been done. Had I not seen these papers, I should not have believed that lads, who are manifestly so deficient, could have written so much in so short a time. The result is one of the worst, yet the amount written is of the largest.

TRANQUEBAR.—Less written than at any other station. Writing inferior. Mistakes many.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Correctly done, and a good deal written, but writing very inferior.

VIZAGAPATAM.—Much written, but very inaccurately. Writing on the whole decidedly inferior."

From the Revd. T. BLISS, Examiner in Dictation and Spelling.

"I am happy to report a general improvement, in both papers, over those of the previous examination; but, as before, the dictation has not been so well done as the spelling paper.

"In my choice of the words for the dictation paper, I selected those which involved a knowledge of the rules of orthography, as well as of their exceptions, with a view to prevent, as much as possible, spelling by

haphazard; but where this has obviously been the case, marks have been deducted according to paragraph 11 of the instructions issued to the Examiners.

"In most of the Districts there is nothing material to notice; on a few I beg to offer the following remarks:—

BANGALORE.—Dictation poorly done. Writing bad.

BELLARY.—Dictation well done. Spelling accurate. Writing good. The numbers all given.

CHICACOLE.—Papers generally poor.

KURNOOL.—Dictation nearly all bad; the candidates generally seem to have but little knowledge of English.

MASULIPATAM.—Papers well done, especially the dictation.

MANGALORE.—Spelling very good in most papers.

OOTACAMUND.—Both papers very well done.

PALAMCOTTAH.—Dictation feeble.

RAJAHMUNDRY.—Many dictation papers badly done.

TRANQUEBAR.—Dictation poor.

TRICHINOPOLY—Dictation bad in many cases.

MADRAS—Of course various. The dictation papers sent in from the Evangelistic Hall are far inferior to those from the other places in Madras.

The solitary paper from Penang very good.

From the Revd. A. BURGESS, Examiner in Grammar and Composition.

"I presume it is unnecessary to forward the Memorandum papers of the Superintendents, as these gentlemen appear to have given no explanations beyond the correction of an obvious misprint ("execution" for "executor"), and the explanation of the word "preter*ite*." In one case, at Ootacamund, a candidate was suspected of cyeing a neighbour's paper too closely, but on diligently comparing the two papers, I could trace no suspicious resemblance; besides, the suspected candidate has failed, so I presume that it will not be necessary to take any further notice of this case. One candidate was expelled the room at Trichinopoly for having some leaves of an English Grammar on his desk, and another was similarly treated at Vizagapatam for having an English Grammar on his desk.

" After a very careful examination of the papers, I cannot say that I have discovered any indications of unfair practices, except in one instance at Coimbatore. I herewith forward you two papers from that place. One of them has evidently been copied in some of the most important parts from the other, though, which of the two candidates concerned is the greater delinquent, it is of course impossible to say. I have not given either of them any marks in my book, and if I may be allowed to suggest, I would recommend that both be disallowed the examination. You will observe that the piece of composition is verbatim the same; and what makes this coincidence the more suspicious is that the story is not given by any of the other candidates in the whole Presidency. The answers to Questions 3 and 4 are exactly the same, and in Question 9 the candidate, No.———, is exactly the same as his friend, *as far as he has answered it.*

I am sorry the proportion of passed candidates is not larger, but I have marked, as liberally as I possibly could, consistently with what I conceived to be justice."

From G. DUNCAN, Esq., Examiner in Arithmetic.

" The following table shews the number of candidates at each station, the number passed, and the per-centage of successful candidates :—

Station.	No. of candidates.	Number passed.	Per-centage passed.	Station.	No. of candidates	Number passed.	Per-centage passed.
Bangalore	106	49	46·22	Mangalore	28	17	60·71
Bellary	41	21	51·21	Masulipatam	40	20	50·00
Calicut	60	27	45·00	Nellore	34	15	44·11
Cannanore	52	25	48·07	Ootacamund	20	13	65·00
Chetterpore	8	4	50·00	Palamcottah	20	14	70·00
Chicacole	4	4	100·00	Penang	1	1	100 00
Chittoor	48	25	52·08	Rajahmundry	80	41	51·25
Cochin	4	3	75·00	Salem	22	9	40·90
Coimbatore	47	23	48·93	Secunderabad	12	6	50·00
Combaconum	15	11	73·33	Tanjore	54	25	46·29
Cuddalore	34	12	35·29	Tranquebar	5	2	40·00
Cuddapah	40	18	45·00	Trevandrum	22	5	22·72
Kurnool	16	11	68·75	Trichinopoly	44	20	45·44
Madras	716	290	40·50	Vizagapatam	30	19	63·33
Madura	10	3	30·00				
				Total	1,613	733	45·44

"As the candidates are very unequally distributed amongst the various stations, no useful conclusions can, I think, be drawn from the above table, respecting the relative degree of merit of the examinees at the places where they sat. I have, therefore, nothing particular to remark about any station, and, except in the instances noted below, I have to report no irregularity of any kind.

"In such a large number of examinees, very wide differences in the marks awarded to the papers might be expected to be found. The marks range, in fact, from nearly the maximum allowed, to none at all. In this latter case there are no fewer than 45, and 218 whose marks are under $\frac{1}{10}$th of the maximum; that is, over 13 per cent. of the candidates have little or no knowledge of the subject, or can make no practical use of it. This result is not extraordinary, however, as numbers, quite unprepared to undergo the test, gravely come up for examination, in the hope that they may *chance to pass*, and attempt every question, perhaps doing papers *full of something* without gaining a single mark. The belief, too, that success in these examinations depends on getting the Examiners' favor, still holds its ground, though not to the extent it did formerly. Thus, Candidate No.——— prays the Examiner to award him a few more marks, as he has no time to work more questions, and he is "an old Government servant." Similarly No.——— describes himself as "a probationer in the Pay Examiner's Office," and prays the Examiner to consider that his situation depends on the result of the examination, and, therefore, to excuse his errors and pass him. Another paper, wretchedly scrawled, ended by imploring the Examiner to "have mercy on this poor *(sic)* who have to supply a family." Generally the papers in which such appeals are made, fail (on their own merits) to receive the minimum, and, therefore, carry to the unpassed candidate conviction that his prayers have not availed him.

"The plea of no time set up by the first candidate mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was also set up by others. The complaint is common at all Indian examinations, and may generally be taken as one of these pretexts which incompetence is ever ready to make to cloak itself. As an illustration of the little value of the plea in this instance, I would quote the case of Candidate No. 1,238. He complained that sufficient time was not allowed for working the paper, but the remark happened to be seen by the Superintendent, and the latter

added a note to the effect that the complainant gave up his paper before any of the others, *and long before the appointed time was up.*

"Several candidates complained also of that part of Question 4 which bears reference to the seer. The table might have been given, but it did not strike me as being necessary, as the Text-book in Arithmetic used in all the Government and aided schools in the Presidency contains it, with numerous examples for practice. I did but follow the practice of *all* former Examiners in the subject, though, to avoid injustice as much as possible, I allotted *two* marks only out of the ***two hundred*** to the process; thus the general result was little or not at all affected by the question. In future, however, it will, perhaps, be better for the Examiner to give the table where Indian weights and measures are employed, though it is worthy of remark that in the majority of instances this part of Question 4 was correctly performed—not rarely, indeed, the only part of the question which was so—and that most ignorance on the point was shewn by the candidates at Madras, the very place where the weights under notice are in use. It is curious that Indian youths should be more familiar with tons and cwts.—weights which are to them mere *sounds*—than with the maunds and seers in which business is carried on around them.

"Having separately reported the case of Candidate No. 1,932 suspected of tampering with the packet in its course through the Post Office, I have only to record that of Candidate No. 1,693, whose paper, says the Superintendent at Palamcottah, "was discovered among some empty envelopes on the table this morning," (the day after the paper on Arithmetic had been given out), "where it must have been placed by some person unobserved, before the business of the day began." The paper (marked *A.*) is herewith submitted for your inspection. It is very correctly done, a circumstance which favors the belief that trickery has been resorted to. In every other respect, the Memoranda of the Superintendents (enclosed and marked *B.*) testify to the perfectly honest dealing of the examinees."

From F. S. EVANS, Esq., Examiner in History.

"The number of papers corrected by me was 1,521; of these, 1,243 have passed, and the remaining 278 have failed in securing the mini mum, 13.

"The average marks obtained by the candidates who passed are nearly 34 per cent.

"The following is an analysis of the results, shewing, at each place, the number examined, the number passed, the average marks obtained, and the highest mark."

Districts.	No. examined.	No. passed.	No. failed.	Average marks per cent.	Highest marks.
Bangalore	106	91	15	34	61
Bellary	41	38	3	37½	64
Chetterpore	8	4	4	30	44
Chicacole	4	4	0	33	43
Cuddapah	41	38	3	35	54
Chittoor	48	44	4	34	57
Cuddalore	34	28	6	32	52
Coimbatore	32	27	5	35	65
Combaconum	15	12	3	32	45
Cali cut.......	26	25	1	30	63
Cannanore	7	5	2	25	36
Cochin	4	4	0	39	53
Kurnool......	16	10	6	29	41
Masulipatam.	40	38	2	34	56
Madura	9	7	2	33	42
Mangalore	28	25	3	39	58
Nellore........	34	29	5	31	51
Ootacamund	20	17	3	40	67
Palamcottah	21	17	4	37	59
Penang.......	1	1	0	66	66
Rajahmundry	79	63	16	29	56
Salem.........	22	18	4	33	53
Secunderabad	12	9	3	26	44
Tanjore	54	47	7	35	49
Tranquebar..	5	5	0	28	42
Trichinopoly	45	39	6	34	71
Trevandrum	22	17	5	34	56
Vizagapatam	30	25	5	32	62
Madras.......	717	536	161	34	66
	1,521	1,243	278	...	...

From the Revd. W. Welsh, Examiner in Geography.

"I find on the whole the average answering this year above that of the preceding, when I had the honor to examine in the same subject.

Bangalore.—Answering generally good. Average high.

Bellary.—High average.

Calicut.—Low average.

Cannanore. Do.

Chetterpore, Chicacole, Chittoor, Cochin, Coimbatore, Combaconum, } No remark.

Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, } Nothing particular to remark.

Madras—Answering on the whole average decidedly inferior to country stations.

Mangalore, Madura, Masulipatam, Nellore, Ootacamund, Palamcottah, Penang, } Nothing particular to remark.

Rajahmundry.—The papers from this station seem to have been carelessly forwarded by the Superintendent. One of two large packets contained no "Memorandum," and as most of the papers were unfastened in any way, while the headings were placed loosely in the envelope, I had great difficulty in examining them and assigning the marks to the proper candidates. I enclose a remark by one of the candidates on the subject.

Salem.—No remark and no memorandum sent.

Secunderabad, Trevandrum, Tranquebar, } No remark of importance.

Trichinopoly.—The numbers examined exceed those invoiced in the Memoranda.

Vizagapatam, Tanjore, } No remark."

From the Revd. H. Bower, Examiner in Tamil Handwriting and History.

"I beg to forward the list of marks, and the accompanying statement, showing the results of my examination in Tamil Handwriting and History. Some of the mofussil stations have done remarkably well. Very few have failed in handwriting; and only those who had no knowledge whatever of Indian History have failed. The majority have given the dates of events accurately, and excepting the last question in the History paper, the others have been very fairly answered."

From W. Joyes, Esq., Examiner in Arithmetic and Geography.

"There is a decided improvement, I am happy to say, in the answers received this year, both in style and general execution, which places them in advance of the productions of previous years. Spite of every warning given, Tamil figures used to be before employed, and bare answers put down, in Arithmetic, without any clue as to the process by which they were obtained; but only one attempt, and that not extending throughout the paper, has been made at Tamil figures this year, and my notes do not record more than about four instances of simple answers, the working, as a rule, being intelligibly given, even to details of multiplication and division.

"Similarly on Geography, maps that have hitherto been simple scrabbles of lines and letters, have now begun to assume the appearance of appreciable drawings; and candidates not qualified to produce something presentable in the line, seem at least of themselves to have abstained from hazarding any thing ridiculous.

"Other differences in the right direction are also observable:—

"(a.) The writing and execution have been already described as fair in both sets of papers; and this, I may add, mainly enabled me to finish within the time prescribed by the Commissioner, which, in a language written like Tamil, with letters running one into the other, and sentences neither separated by stops nor distinguished by capital letters, would, I fear, have been almost impracticable had the papers been otherwise got up.

" *(b.)* There has also been an entire absence of addition, amplification, and the like. Such a question as *Trace the course of the Cauvery,* in bygone years, elicited an introduction like the following: "I do not remember this river in particular, but have carefully studied all the river systems, and give them in order," followed by lines upon lines bringing the whole to notice, and among them the very Cauvery of the question, notwithstanding the ignorance first pleaded. Nothing of this kind occurs on the present batch of answers.

" *(c.)* Their petitions have altogether ceased. Examinees do not apparently hold that Examiners are any longer under moral obligation as Christians, for the love of a common Saviour—and as merciful men and gentlemen, on behalf of poverty, and in the interests of education—to award marks to nearly blank papers. Three or four apologies there are for mistakes and omissions, and expressions of anxiety for consequences, but no more.

" *(d.)* The time-honored verses too, in honor of the Queen and British nation, prepared beforehand by "Sastris," aware of their innocence of Arithmetic, History, and Geography, I have looked for in vain this year. They used to be modestly put forward as evidence of the possession of attainments vastly superior to those required for such ordinary routine and mechanical work as multiplication and the others; but, if one may judge, from the year's list of candidates, the very Sastri race is almost entirely extinct.

"I would not, however, have the Commissioner infer from this that all old faults have been abandoned. In Arithmetic, the majority of defects have certainly been remedied, but the study of Geography has not materially advanced. With perhaps the single exception of the question requiring the relative heights of mountains, the Geography paper this year was exceedingly fair; while from the large number of marks at disposal, ones and twos had to go down for almost individual words; yet, with all this, the answers received from the Presidency cannot be regarded as satisfactory, nor the general average as reasonable. On the whole, I do not think that even one-fourth of the maximum has been obtained, and the average would have fallen much lower, if the system had been less liberal. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that the low minimum of 13, out of 100 marks fixed for this subject, be strictly adhered to, and rigidly acted on. It would go far towards saving the Cauvery rising in

the Himalayas in Asia, receiving as tributaries rivers of Europe, and falling into the sea at the Cape of Good Hope; and rid the Northern Circars of such remote sub-divisions as Delhi on the one side, and the Carnatic on the other, together with a host of similar absurdities. The spelling is still faulty though not to the same extent as hitherto, making it frequently difficult to arrive at the meaning of answers correct as to facts; and the peculiarity of candidates writing down their own names incorrectly, continues.

"Tranquebar and Ootacamund sent up the worst papers; Chittoor about the best.

"In Arithmetic the sums mostly omitted or badly worked, were the first, fourth, and last. In Geography, the questions on the heights of mountains, British Burmah, the government and religion of Persia, and the last question on places and positions, were either passed over, or received very indifferent attention.

"The expression "*this world*" in the third question in Geography (Tamil) was taken by about a dozen candidates to denote India and Asia: the Superintendents of Examination at three different stations had to explain the Tamil word used for "*revenue*:" the "3" wrongly printed in the second item of the Bill in Arithmetic was pointed out at one or two places: the candidates at Chittoor did not know what a "*towel*" was: Madras wanted to know which was meant when it was asked in Arithmetic, "*Give the total cost of this.*"

"The following are extracts from my notes:—

"BANGALORE.—*Arithmetic*: two ciphers; one answers alone; one a lot of nonsense. *Geography*: Burmah generally passed over—suggestion that the revenue there is likely obtained from the people, and collected by the Governor; one copied out the questions and added, "I do not write because I do not know;" one gave questions only; one complaint of illness.

"CUDDAPAH.—350 marked Tamil, but no papers received. Similar cases in Calicut, and elsewhere.

"CHITTOOR.—*Arithmetic*: Bill wrong by many; last sum generally successful; two candidates very fair; one enumeration portion only. *Geography*: one very good map; one very good answer on Persia; No. 541 very bad.

" CUDDALORE.—*Arithmetic:* Bill and last sum generally fair; one candidate very good, and one very bad; station on the whole good in this subject. *Geography*: map, mountains, Burmah, and last question, poor; one blank paper; three, only one mark each; one wrote but three words; the Cauvery flows to the Cape, receiving the Indus, Irrawadi, &c.

" COIMBATORE.—*Arithmetic:* Working shewn invariably; several did the last sum. *Geography:* Few maps; question on Burmah not attempted; seaports of India prepared for the occasion; the Cauvery runs through the Black and Red Seas, and falls into the Gulf of Cambay, 600,000 miles; answer of Candidate No. 852, "I do not know Geography, hence write no answers"; one paper very careless; No. 763, bad writing.

" COMBACONUM.—*Arithmetic:* No. 931 explained process of two sums *in words;* No. 932, scrawl. *Geography:* Cauvery, Circars, and last question, poor; maps very faulty; generally indifferent throughout; No. 914, very poor.

" KURNOOL.—One candidate only who chose Telugu, poor.

" MADURA.—*Arithmetic:* first sum generally bad; bill unsatisfactory; No. 1,306, three sums answers alone; No. 1,290 fair; No. 1,334 very good. *Geography:* The Cauvery rises in Hindustan and elsewhere; Sholapore Railway Station in England; Glasgow in Poland; the Circars include Cashmere, Delhi, and the Carnatic; the largest country in Europe is "North, South, East, and West"; Burmah avoided; last question bad, with one very creditable exception; poor or no maps; as a station, very indifferent.

" OOTACAMUND.—*Arithmetic:* bad—bare answers; no sum worked correctly to completion. *Geography,* wretched.

" PALAMCOTTAH.—*Arithmetic:* careless, and unintelligible working; ugly figures; one answers without working; one partly Tamil figures; generally poor. *Geography:* poor and bad maps—careless—guessing; map of India, and countries and towns of Europe, prepared; countries and towns of Asia often given in a list, in place of on a map, as asked; the Cauvery, disgraceful; Glasgow in Russia, the Mississipi its river; No. 1,741, very bad; No. 1,749, rubbish.

" SALEM.—*Arithmetic:* last sum undertaken by few, and they wrong. *Geography:* Burmah omitted; Cauvery rises in Coleroon, and

flows into the Arabian Sea, with Jumna and Ganges as tributaries; productions of Circars, sheep and cows; generally bad writing; one or two apologies.

"TANJORE.—*Arithmetic:* several very fair, but, as a rule, no method; one cipher; one, one mark only. *Geography:* one arrant nonsense, a lot of words strung together; one paper with the single word "Himalayas" on it.

"TRANQUEBAR.—*Arithmetic:* none did the last sum, or the third; No. 2,235, lines of figures; first sum not worked through by any; generally very indifferent. *Geography:* spelling very bad; Asia, the largest country in Europe, and the like; No. 2,235, vile.

"TRICHINOPOLY.—*Arithmetic:* three tried the last sum by adding each day's journey; disgusting scrawls, little working, distorted figures; Reduction and Division, very poor. *Geography:* Burmah left out; poor maps; Persia taken for Prussia; but a few answered the last question well—also the best map in the Presidency.

"MADRAS.—*Arithmetic:* much better than usual—working clear in nine-tenths. *Geography:* one very fair paper; Nos. 2,603 and 2,687 could not have studied Geography long; No. 2,694, very bad.

"The papers valued by me were—

Stations.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Total.
Bangalore, ...	44	44	88
Chittoor	49	49	98
Cuddalore	83	83	166
Coimbatore	83	83	166
Combaconum...	29	29	58
Kurnool	1	1	2
Madura	109	110	219
Ootacamund	6	6	12
Palamcottah	134	133	267
Salem	66	66	132
Tanjore	53	53	106
Tranquebar	12	12	24
Trichinopoly	85	84	169
Madras	49	50	99
Total...	803	803	1,606

"The "Vernacular Branch" contains as usual the largest number and worst description of failures."

From V. KRISTNAMA CHARRIAR, Examiner in Telugu Hand-writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and History.

" The total number of papers in each subject actually received and valued by me was 2,244 as shewn below :—

In Telugu	Hand-writing	861	Papers.
Do.	Arithmetic...	461	do.
Do.	Geography...	460	do.
Do.	History......	462	do.
	Total...	2,244	do.

" With respect to the papers generally, as compared with those of the past and previous years, it is satisfactory to be able to report that I have noticed in them a new and rare feature worthy of special mention. Almost every district shews signs of improvement in the manner of writing and the general appearance of the papers sent in, the words and figures being more or less legibly written, instead of being jumbled together as was the case on former occasions, and there being comparatively but few of the other blemishes which hitherto used to render the reading and valuation of the Telugu answers an unpleasant task, involving a needless waste of time and trouble. This conspicuous feature in the papers of this year is due, of course, to the special direction given to the candidates to write the words separately and clearly. I believe this practice of previously warning the examinees, and of thoroughly searching out and prominently noticing their deficiencies, to be the only way in which they can be got to do their work properly; and I hope that the good results of the change, for which I was not prepared so early, will be still more marked in future examinations.

" I now proceed to offer a few brief remarks on each subject of examination, beginning with *Telugu Hand-writing.* As I have above stated, the papers in this subject were, with a few exceptions, readily legible, and the short passage set was more or less fully copied by the majority of the candidates with spaces left between every two words; but the proportion of candidates who could shew neatness and skill in writing, as well as accuracy and readiness in expanding the abbreviations introduced into the passage was not as large as could be wished. Several of the candidates having been accustomed, I believe, to allow the letters and words to run into one another while writing, betrayed an infirm,

shaky hand when attempting, in the examination-room, to write the words apart from one another; and some curiously mistaking the order regarding the separation of words, inserted commas or full stops, or even thick lines between every two words in the passage copied, instead of merely leaving spaces between them. Specimens of such papers I herewith send for inspection. The use of flourishes, and attempts to alter and improve upon the original, have not disappeared. For all these imperfections, as well as for incorrect spelling, erasures, blots, and omissions, I have deducted marks as usual. Upon the whole, the number of successful candidates is 361, or forty-two per cent. of the number examined; and those at Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Nellore may be said to have done tolerably well in this subject, while the other stations stand low.

" *Arithmetic.*—With the exception of the legible style of writing, and the exclusive employment of English figures by the candidates in this subject, which operated favorably in preventing the usual confusion and error consequent on the indiscriminate use of English and Telugu figures, the papers of this year are very similar to those examined in previous years, there being nearly as much disparity as before in the candidates' knowledge of the subject, or rather in the power of *applying* the rules of Arithmetic, and, therefore, in the marks obtained I regret that the proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates in this important subject is rather low, there being 137 of the former and as many as 324 of the latter, though I have assigned marks as liberally as I could, allowing up to one-third of the maximum whenever neatness entered in any degree into the working given, even if the result brought out was not correct, and deducting marks only for absolutely wrong solutions and bare answers, and for general slovenliness of execution. I may, however, mention that some of the candidates, who did tolerably well as far as they went, would have passed if they had done a little more. Looking to the average of marks gained, no particular station could be mentioned as marked for proficiency in Arithmetic, though individual candidates at each place did very well; and the Bangalore, Nellore, and Madras papers are the worst I have seen.

" *Geography.*—Of the 460 candidates who were examined in this subject, though as many as 331 have passed, having secured the low minimum of thirteen marks prescribed, yet the knowledge of Geography displayed by the majority can hardly be regarded as satisfactory.

Indeed, the deficiency noticed in this subject year after year is lamentable, and the present lot of papers furnishes instances of ignorance as ludicrous and startling as any reported on previous occasions. With a few exceptions, perhaps, in Rajahmundry, Chicacole, and Chittoor, the great majority of the candidates had no idea of mapping at all, and several appeared destitute of all notion of distance and direction, as proved by their vague and absurd answers in regard to the heights of mountains, lengths of rivers, and the exact situation of places, &c. The defective and confused knowledge of the subject so conspicuous every year, seems attributable to the fact of the candidates being required to go over nearly as much ground in Geography as those for the *Matriculation* Examination of the University, and to the difficulties attending the proper study of the subject by the up-country candidates whose knowledge of English is scanty, and who can get no proper maps of the several continents to consult; and I must with deference submit that the vague and inaccurate answering this year is due, in some degree, to the nature of the questions set, several of them demanding a much more minute acquaintance with the Geography of the whole world than could be reasonably expected from the inferior grade of candidates who are sent up to these Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations by the elementary schools in the country. Out of the eight questions set this year, there is but one which bore on India, and that too was not of a nature to elicit an intelligent knowledge of its Geography; and I would venture to suggest, for the consideration of the Commissioner, whether it might not be more appropriate and useful in an Indian examination, of an elementary standard like that of the General Test, to go more in detail into the Geography of the country in which the candidates dwell, than of the other and distant parts of the world.

" In *Indian History*, the paper set this year was a fair and a comparatively easy one; and 294 of the candidates examined have succeeded, and the remaining 168 failed in securing the requisite minimum of thirteen marks. A reference, however, to the average marks obtained at the several stations will shew that the general results are as unsatisfactory as those obtained in Geography, a similar want of accurate and clear acquaintance with facts being the cause. In this subject Chittoor has the distinction of ranking first, and Kurnool takes the lowest place in the list as it does in Geography and writing, having sent in a poorer lot of papers than any other station."

From Major T. G. M. LANE, Examiner in Telugu Dictation, and Spelling and Grammar.

"I have no particular remarks to make, the various papers are very similar to those I examined last year."

From G. P. SAVANDRANAYAGAM PILLAI, B.A., & L.L.B., Examiner in Tamil Grammar, and Mis-spelling and Dictation.

"*Grammar and Composition.*—A reference to the statement given below will shew that the result of the examination, so far as this subject is concerned, is altogether unfavorable. The paraphrases were very badly done, and were generally worse than those sent in last year.

"*Mis-spelling.*—In this subject the candidates acquitted themselves satisfactorily, and I have nothing of importance to remark with reference to it.

"*Dictation.*—The candidates did very creditably in this subject, as may be seen from the annexed Statement.

"The following Statement shews the number of candidates examined in each subject, the number passed, and the per-centage of the latter."

Subject.	Number of Candidates examined.	Number passed.	Per-centage of the passed Candidates.
Grammar and Composition	1,265	590	46
Mis-spelling	1,256	890	70
Dictation...	1,262	1,085	86

From L. GARTHWAITE, Esq., Examiner in Malayalum.

"First as to the number of candidates, and the proportion of those who passed. This will be seen from the annexed table:—

	Calicut.	Passed.	Cannanore.	Passed.	Coimbatore.	Passed.	Cochin.	Passed.	Trevandrum.	Passed.	Madras.	Passed.
Anglo-Vernacular.	51	11	50	20	17	3	3	1	4	...	2	...
Vernacular.... ...	45	2	21	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

" It will be seen that of the purely vernacular candidates (*i.e.*, of those who for the most part have not had any school education, or only such as merely indigenous schools afford), scarcely any passed. " Grammar and Composition" is generally the only paper in which such candidates have a chance; Arithmetic, and still more Geography, present very great difficulties to them.

" *Calicut* presented altogether ninety-six Malayalum candidates, of whom *sixty* per cent. failed in *Hand-writing*, the Calicut average of marks in that subject being *twenty-nine* per cent.;

" *Sixty* per cent. failed in *Spelling* and *Dictation*, the Calicut average of marks in that subject being *seventy-one* per cent.; and,

" *Sixty-four* per cent. failed in *Grammar* and *Composition*, the Calicut average in that subject being *sixteen* per cent.

" The *Calicut** candidates of the vernacular branch did well in *Arithmetic* and *History*, about one-third passing in each subject, and an average being obtained of one-fourth of the marks in each. In *Geography* over one-third passed, but the average of marks was very low, twelve per cent.

" *Cannanore* presented seventy-one candidates, of whom *thirty-nine* per cent. failed in *Hand-writing*, the average of marks being here *forty-one* per cent.;

" *Forty-six* per cent. failed in *Spelling* and *Dictation*, the average of marks being here *seventy-three* per cent.;

" *Forty-two* per cent. failed in *Grammar* and *Composition*, the average of marks being here *twenty-one* per cent.; and,

" *Twenty-eight* per cent. failed in *History*, the average of marks being *fifty-one* per cent.

" In Arithmetic and Geography, the *Cannanore* vernacular candidates were nearly on a level with those of Calicut. They obtained in *Arithmetic* an average of twenty-five marks per cent., and in *Geography* eleven marks per cent. Their working in Arithmetic was, as usual, on the whole more neat than that of the candidates from other stations.

At *Coimbatore*† seventeen candidates presented themselves, of whom *sixty* per cent. failed in *Hand-writing*, the average of marks being here *twenty-seven* per cent;

* I do not give here the per-centages in other subjects, as many of the candidates' papers, being in English, did not come under my notice. The same remark applies to the other stations.

† *i.e.*, (as far as the Malayalum candidates go) Palghaut.

" *Seventy-six* per cent. failed in *Spelling* and *Dictation*, the average of marks being here *sixty-nine* per cent.; and,

" *Thirty-five* per cent. failed in *Grammar* and *Composition*, the average of marks being here *twenty-one* per cent.

" In *History* thirteen passed, and one failed. The remainder in this subject, and all the candidates in Arithmetic and Geography, preferred to write their papers in English.

" The Malayalum candidates at Cochin, Madras, and Trevandrum were very few, only twelve in all; and of those, only one passed (one of the Cochin candidates). Of six presented at Cochin, four failed in spelling (three of those in Grammar also, and one in all the other subjects), and one failed in writing alone. The Madras and Trevandrum candidates all failed, and seem to have come up quite unprepared in any subject.

" Next, as to the various subjects, I shall take those in the order of your last year's printed Report.

" HAND-WRITING.—The per-centage of failures in this subject was fifty-two. The best writing, on the whole, was that of the Cannanore candidates. The injunction as to separating the words seems to have been very little known, and still less understood. Many separated the letters thus: I n d i f f e r e n t, and in this way made it (as may be seen from this little example) more perplexing than if joined. In schools I took care to make it known that the words were to be separated; directions to the same effect were printed on the question paper, but those candidates who came up from the Cutcherries either did not know the rule, or if they knew, did not regard it. I would suggest that means be taken to make it more generally known.* Marks were deducted for not separating the words, but as this was the first year of the rule, I did not think it right to be severe in this respect. Next year,

* The best way of making any new rule known to candidates is, perhaps, to print it on the back of their receipt paper. Good bold type should be used. My experience of examinations, such as it is, leads me to believe that it is useless to print directions on the question papers. Candidates, when they receive these, are in too great a hurry to read directions, and too nervous to understand them; all essential directions are best published beforehand, and should also be impressed on the candidates verbally by the Superintendents before the papers are given out; and the penalty for disregarding them should be refusal to value the paper.

I would suggest, the observance of the rule should be essential, and no Hand-writing papers should be valued in which it is disregarded. But not only were the majority of the Malayalum writing papers bad in this respect, but a very large number of the candidates seemed to think that good writing was not of any importance, and hence wrote a mere scrawl. As the General Test is designed to test the fitness of candidates for employment in the lower branches of the Public Service in which bad hand-writing is a very serious disqualification, the minimum in writing might, I think, with considerable advantage be made fully as high as that in spelling.

" In SPELLING and DICTATION the per-centage of failures was fifty-eight. This is higher than last year's, but it must be remembered that the system of valuation has been modified and rendered more severe. Cannanore did the best in spelling, and was the only place where the passes exceeded the failures. Calicut did middlingly well, about one-third passing; while Coimbatore was decidedly bad.

" In GRAMMAR and COMPOSITION there was, I think, a decided improvement. The paper was somewhat more difficult than its predecessors, and elicited better answering. But as usual those who had not been educated at some regular school, knew but little of Grammar, and had for the most part considerable difficulty in collecting their ideas for composition.*

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* The theme set for composition this year was the "Advantages of British Rule in India." The following list of what were mentioned as advantages, collected from the papers of all the candidates, may not be uninteresting, as shewing, if not, what advantages the Natives really see in our rule, at least those they think we consider they ought to see—

1. Equal justice to all.
2. The administration of justice according to written Codes and Rules.
3. Individual liberty and the abolition of the oppressive privileges of the higher castes, and the removal of many of the social disabilities of the lower ones.
4. Increased comfort.
5. Improved Police.
6. Improved conservancy of towns.
7. Improved means of communication, roads, bridges, and canals, but especially,
8. Rail roads and Steamers.
9. The Electric Telegraph.
10. The General Post.
11. Extended trade and commerce.
12. More equitable assessment of the Land Revenue, and

'" The per-centage of failures in this subject was fifty-six. The best answering was at Coimbatore, the worst at Calicut.

" As regards the papers in ARITHMETIC it is scarcely worth while for me to detain you by my remarks, the papers being so few. The paper seemed a very fair test; twenty-three passed out of fifty-one candidates, and about one-fourth of the marks were obtained at all the three principal stations.

" In the HISTORY paper the number of questions and the allotment was such that answering even one question was sufficient to secure the minimum number of marks. Hence a number of candidates were able without, I may say, any knowledge of History to pass merely by answering a question as to the different systems of Land Revenue, the facts regarding which are a matter of daily practical knowledge to the people of Malabar. Might it not be better if in future examinations the number of questions and the amount of knowledge required were such as to avoid a similar occurrence, which tends to confirm the idea that Natives have that success in the General Test Examination depends upon "Luck"? Only twenty-five per cent. failed in History this year,

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13. More equitable taxation generally.

14. The abolition of torture and barbarous punishments.

15. Increased facilities for education, schools, &c.

16. The abolition of Sati and of human sacrifices.

17. Improved knowledge of the arts and sciences, and the introduction of many new and useful applications of them.

18. Exhibitions were mentioned by some as very beneficial in this last respect.

19. The use of printing and the consequent accessibility of books.

20. The introduction of newspapers.

21. The system of examinations for admission to public employment, and the Public Service being by this means thrown open to all competent persons.

22. The general internal peace and freedom from foreign oppressions which the people of India now enjoy.

23. Exemption from religious persecution.

Nos. 1, 2, and 6 were noticed by nearly all, and Nos. 8 and 9 by all the candidates. No. 21 came under frequent notice. The Police was mentioned by several merely for the benefits it conferred in employing a large number of persons. In fact, it seemed a general idea (naturally enough), that a Government or Department was advantageous in proportion to the employment it furnished for those in need of appointments. The Railway and Telegraph were what struck them most; while peace and safety and freedom from religious persecution have by long custom become so much things of course that most candidates forgot all about them; not a bad complement.!

(thirty-three per cent. last year). Cannanore did best in this subject, and Calicut worst.

"The GEOGRAPHY paper seems to have been difficult, and most of the candidates almost wholly unprepared. There were sixty-three per cent. of failures, (forty-one per cent. last year). Many of the candidates merely copied out the questions or did very little more. No station obtained an average of more than twelve per cent.

"In conclusion, I beg to be allowed to solicit the favor of your attention to one consideration that to me, as an Educational Officer, appears one of some importance. This is, that (as is done by the Madras University in the case of its examinations the numbers, not the names), of the failed candidates, and the subjects they failed in (denoted by a letter, as W. for Writing, G. for Grammar, A. for Arithmetic, &c.) should be published in the *Fort Saint George* and *District Gazettes*. At present as candidates and their teachers are not informed in what subjects the former failed in, they are uncertain on the point, and hence are also uncertain in what direction their efforts for future improvement should tend, and think too often that they failed only for want of "luck"—an idea that is now dying out among the *University* candidates. Hence these examinations are not half so useful in improving the state of education as they might easily be made. The preparation of such a list would be a work of not very much time or trouble; that for the Vernacular candidates would be furnished by the Examiners. If necessary those candidates who wish to know the results might pay an extra fee. Of the Malayalum Vernacular candidates I forward such a list, and would beg, if there be no objection, that it might be published in the *Malabar Gazette*."